

VOL. XXXII.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1901

No. 73

A ROUGH VOYAGE.

Heavy Weather Along the Coast.

PARNELITES SECURE A VICTORY.

All Traffic Stopped in England by Fog.

U. S. Troops Ordered to the Mexican Frontier.

A Perilous Voyage.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The steamer Humboldt arrived from Eureka and Field's Landing this morning with passengers and merchandise to M. Kalish & Co. The steamer looked considerably the worse for wear, and Captain Brant will not sail the ship again for several trips to come. The Humboldt got caught in the same storm that played havoc with the City of Pueblo, and suffered in consequence. The captain has a broken leg, one seaman is badly cut up and the first mate, Peter Bone, is "sore all over."

While crossing the bar at Eureka yesterday several seas swept the vessel and she was wet from stem to stern. Hardly had she got outside when a heavy comb almost engulfed the vessel. A wind swept down on the Humboldt with the force of a hurricane, and the seas were running mountain high. One big roller hit the ship right forward of the cabin and the waters washed over the deck and pilot house. The vessel was not swamped was little short of a miracle. Suddenly giving a lunge, she creaked and groaned as if her timbers were being rent asunder, and was buried for a moment beneath a foaming sea. Then she righted, flying down the coast before a terrible gale. The sea caught Captain Brant and hurled him to the deck against the iron rail. The iron rail of the bridge had been splintered and Mate Bone was thrown to the lower deck, where he lay bruised and bleeding. Fierce waters smashed through the windows of the pilot house, wrecked the wheel, flooded the room and washed overboards through smashed windows and battered casings. The passengers became panic stricken, but their fears were immediately allayed by the officers who were amongst them.

Captain Brant was picked up with a broken leg and carried to the stateroom, where he remained during the rest of the voyage. Mate Bone soon recovered from his bruises and took command of the ship. Notwithstanding his sufferings, Captain Brant directed the movement of his vessel from his stateroom and staid pluckily by his ship until she was tied up this morning at the Clay street wharf. Every passenger went to him and thanked him personally for his noble work. The rails on the lower deck had been carried away and the damage could not be repaired until this port was reached. After the vessel had been docked Captain Brant was taken to the hospital.

Parnellites Victorious.

DUBLIN, Dec. 24.—Contrary to general expectation, the election in Waterford yesterday, to fill the vacancy in the Commons, caused by the death of Powers, passed off without any serious disturbance of peace. The Parnellites carried the day, and is the first election won by that section of the Irish party since the split occurred. The returns show that John E. Redmond, Parnellite, received 1,725 votes, and Michael Davitt, McCarthyite, 1,229.

Both Redmond and Davitt left Waterford this afternoon for Dublin. Notwithstanding all the excitement that marked the Parnellite triumph, there has been no disorders and consequently the police had no occasion to exert themselves to any great extent.

An announcement of the official figures, which increased Redmond's majority to 544, was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Four hundred extra police are on duty in Waterford City, and it is thought that this force will be able to restrain the victorious Parnellites within safe bounds.

Malayan Uprising.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The Times correspondent at Singapore telegraphs the news of a Malay uprising in Pahang, a State of the Malay Peninsula. A body of armed police were despatched from Selangor to quell the revolt. The disturbance is attributed to local hostilities to the Malay Sultan.

Fearful Fog.

LONDON, Dec. 24.—The fog that settled down over the city last Tuesday is still over it, and everywhere it is as black as night. Business is interrupted, and the money loss is serious, as the people will not venture out, even to make Christmas purchases. It is impossible to see more than a few inches in any direction, and the street and river traffic is greatly hindered. The fog is not only prevalent in London, but it extends over wide sections of the country. It is, without exception, the worst visitation of the kind that has come to England in years. Fears are entertained if the thick weather prevails off the coast it will be the cause of many disasters to shipping, particularly to vessels bound up and down the channel. The weather is so bad that few people venture into the streets unless they are absolutely compelled to. The saddest feature of the situation is the great loss of life caused by persons losing their way and wandering into rivers, canals and ponds. Already seven bodies of unfortunates, who have fallen into the river and been drowned, have been recovered. Four other men and girls are reported as missing, and there is scarcely any doubt but that they perished as the others did.

It is impossible for trains to run on their schedule time, and many trains from suburban points did not reach London until two hours after their regular time. The business of the city is generally suffering, because of the phenomenal density of the fog, and in some cases it is entirely suspended. A dispatch from Leeds this morning states that three men, while walking beside a canal, lost their way in the fog and fell into the water and were drowned. Several persons were killed on the railways.

Promoted by Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Pursuant to the directions embraced in the letter from the President to the head of each department, the Secretary of the Treasury has completed a plan which will take effect on the 1st of January, under which all promotions in the Treasury Department will be made on a basis of merit only, as a result of competitive examinations. Each examination for promotion to any grade will be confined to the clerks in the next lower grade and in the same office or bureau. As a part of the plan thus adopted, a daily record will be kept of the efficiency of each clerk by the chief of his division, and in all examinations this efficiency record will be an element of chief weight. The efficiency record will give the daily standing of each clerk for punctuality, attendance and conduct, including personal habits, accuracy, industry, aptitude and general ability. This new departure, with which the officials of the Treasury Department are in full accord, is regarded as removing all promotions from the domain of political influence and official favoritism, and places them exclusively on the basis of merit.

A Mother's Sacrifice.

REDDING, (Cal.), Dec. 24.—Wm. Condon and young wife and his two-year-old child arose about 6 o'clock, he lighting a lamp and placing it on the table. Condon went down to the train to meet a relative, and soon after he left, the child pulled the table over the lamp falling on him and setting his clothes on fire. The mother seized her child and succeeded in putting out the fire at the sacrifice of her own life, for her clothes caught. She ran out of the house and rolled twenty feet, and was found lying near a wood shed almost nude and horribly burned. She was carried to a neighbor's house in a blanket and expired soon after. The boy was burned about the back, but will recover. The house, which was totally consumed, was owned by O. E. Nash. No insurance. Another family living in the house lost everything. The husband is paralyzed with grief.

A Chemist's Testimony.

DENVER, Dec. 24.—In the Graves trial to-day Niel Dahl, a chemist, was called to the stand. He said arsenic of potassium was commonly used as medicine in the shape of Fowler's Solution. The formula for compounding arsenic of potassium was very simple. The witness made tests to find arsenic often; he explained a number of tests, and said after the murders were obtained in little glass tubes, it was necessary to test them to prove what they were. There were many vegetable alkaloids which could not be detected in the system after being taken.

Revised Estimates.

POMONA, (Cal.), Dec. 24.—Revised estimates of the damage done to the orange and lemon crops in this valley by the late storm will not exceed twenty per cent.

Troops Forwarded.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—General Stanley has forwarded to the War Department a telegram from Captain Bourke of the Third Cavalry, dated Fort Ringgold, Texas, describing his two brushes with Garza, the Mexican revolutionist. No new facts are given. General Stanley also telegraphed under date from San Antonio, Texas, December 23d, that he has sent two troops of cavalry from Fort Houston by rail to Fort McIntosh, and one troop thence to Ringgold.

LARDO, (Tex.), Dec. 24.—News via Nueva Laredo just received here report that Captain Hardie's troops of United States cavalry and a number of officers and rangers from this city, who were at Carrizo, some sixty miles below here, have left that place for points down the river toward Rio Grande City, where another band of Garza's men is reported to be getting ready to cross into Mexico. The reports state that the revolutionists are about 150 in number, and if the United States troops meet them a fight will doubtless ensue.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 24.—A Post-Dispatch special from Brownsville, Texas, says a telegram was received by the commander of Fort Brown this morning from General Garcia, commanding the Mexican troops, stating that the followers of Garza, the insurgent leader, were retreating toward the Rio Grande, and would cross there three miles above Fort Brown. Troops immediately left to cover the ground indicated.

LARDO, (Tex.), Dec. 24.—The reports received from Carrizo in Zapata county, where Captain Hardie's troops of United States cavalry is stationed, are to the effect that there is no doubt Garza has crossed with 900 men into Mexico at a point between that city and Brownsville. It is also stated that Garza's men met the Mexican troops at Las Tortillas, 70 miles from the border and defeated the latter, and that there were about forty men killed on both sides. This is doubtless authentic, as it comes from an officer on the ground.

Funeral of the Dead Senator.

EMERSON, Kan., Dec. 24.—All that was mortal of the late Preston B. Plumb was placed beneath his native soil to-day. The city is in mourning, flags are displayed at half mast, and the houses are draped in mourning. Every private residence displayed some emblem of mourning. The services of the day commenced with a private funeral service of the simplest nature at the family residence. It was attended by members of the family, Congressional delegations and a few intimate friends. The services consisted only of a prayer and the singing of a hymn. The funeral oration was then recited to the church. Upon its arrival at the church the casket was placed upon a catafalque and the lid removed. At 2 o'clock the funeral services were held and the procession proceeded to the cemetery, where the remains of the late Senator were placed in their last resting place.

A Novel Suit.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Evening World says unless a compromise is effected Russell Sage will probably be defendant in a most novel suit. Preliminary steps have been taken to bring action against the multi-millionaire for heavy damages for having used the broker's clerk, W. R. Landlam, to shield himself when Norcross, the dynamiter, exploded his bomb in Sage's office. It is understood the amount of damages to be claimed has been placed at \$100,000. The suit will be based upon an allegation that the millionaire deliberately held the broker's clerk between himself and the menacing dynamiter, with the result of Sage's life being saved at the expense of horrible injuries to Landlam.

Dishonest Officials.

CHICAGO, (Ill.), December 24.—A Montreal special says: "Astounding revelations are being made as to the operations of Mercier during their control of the Provincial Government. The new treasury of the province on taking possession, at once instituted an investigation, and announces a startling statement of affairs. The late government's last financial statement estimated the deficit for the year at \$600,000, but there has been found an item in the books called 'special expenditures,' which swells the deficit or excess of expenditures over receipts to \$2,223,000. The Department is now engaged in tracing where this extra \$1,600,000 has gone to."

Boat Capsized.

MEXICO, (Cal.), Dec. 24.—A boat from the steamer Rival, with three seamen capsized in the bay at Fort Bragg yesterday and one man was drowned.

Arrival of Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—The Navy Department was informed that the Chicago, Atlanta, and Bennington arrived at Barbadoes yesterday on their way to Montevideo.

LOOKS LIKE WAR.

Chilian Affairs Nearing a Crisis.

WAR VESSELS ORDERED TO SAIL.

San Francisco Ready to Proceed at Any Moment.

Merchant Vessels Chartered for the Navy.

Chilian Affairs Near a Crisis.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—If the statements made by a naval officer, who should be in a position to know what is going on in naval circles, are correct, the United States Government will take steps in a few days to bring matters in Chilian affairs to a crisis. The Secretary has been in New York for a week, and it is said his mission here is to obtain the option for a charter for such merchant vessels as the Government can use to advantage to reinforce the navy. The Secretary has been in conference almost daily with Commandant Erben of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and it is believed he has also seen some big steamship men.

It was related in a dispatch from San Francisco Saturday that Admiral Brown has secured the option for the new tug Fearless, which is faster than any vessel in the Chilian navy. He has also obtained prices on vessels to be used as transports or to be armed if necessary. If the Government is securing option on merchant vessels at San Francisco, it would seem natural to suppose that it is pursuing the same course in New York, where so many steamships are available.

The naval officer who gave the information in this matter said those men in the navy who were close to the Secretary, confidently predicted there would be a crisis in the Chilian affair within the next ten days. He said it was understood that [President Harrison would in a few days send a special message to Congress advising decisive measures in dealing with the Chilian Government, unless immediate satisfaction of the massacre of the Baltimore's sailors is given.

Since the killing of the American seamen at Valparaiso, six war ships of the new navy have left the Brooklyn yard. They were the flagship Philadelphia, with Rear Admiral Gherardi of the West Indian squadron; the Chicago, which carries the flag of Rear Admiral Walker of the South American squadron; and the Atlanta, Concord, Bennington and Petrel. They are now either in the West Indies or en route to South America, with the exception of the Petrel, which was at Suez en route for China, a few days ago. The Petrel could be recalled if necessary and sent to Chili. Every one of these ships carries the finest armament and has a well-fitted magazine and a full complement of men.

The San Francisco to Sail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—The flagship, San Francisco will sail at noon on Saturday next, unless contradictory orders are received. As her orders are sealed, her destination is a matter of conjecture, yet, there is little doubt but that she is bound for Chili. The expected supplies and mail for the cruiser Charleston will be transferred to that vessel, probably at Acapulco. The naval reserve battalions under Lieutenant Commander Chandler, will visit the San Francisco to-day and a full inspection and drill will take place on the cruiser. No guns will be fired, but full explanations of their workings are to be given by the gunners. The fires in two furnaces are banked while the steam gauge registers 70 pounds steam, so the cruiser is ready to go to sea at a moment's notice. All hands are kept closely on board, and the few officers, who come on shore, are limited to an hour or two.

Secretary Elkins Sworn In.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Elkins was sworn into office to-day. Chief Clerk Tweedle administered the oath of office. The new Secretary spent a few hours receiving officials and then left the city on the afternoon train for Elkins, West Virginia, where he will spend Christmas with his family.

Home Manufacture.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Acting Secretary Spaulding has decided that tin plates made in this country from imported black plates are to be considered as domestic productions for the meaning of the tariff act is the same as if no foreign material entered into their manufacture.

Decisive Action Urged.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—It is stated semi-officially that the patience of the administration is nearly exhausted, as the developments in the Chilian situation seem to indicate a determination on the part of Chili to defy the United States. To submit to such a course will inevitably subject the President and his advisers to a charge at home of trifling, and will encourage more serious manifestations of disrespect from abroad.

Secretary Blaine is now at work on the American view of the case. When it is finished the President will make it a part of his special message to Congress, which, besides this, will present such a case against Chili that Congress can take but one view of it. Letters and telegrams upon which the United States bases its case will be published, and the President will hold that the respect due the United States warrants a very prompt and decided action.

There is no doubt among the foreign legations here, whose opinions are of any consequence, that the United States must hold Chili responsible for the violence of its mob or fail to perform its duty under international stipulations. This is known to be the view of the English, French, German, Spanish and Russian representatives, and this sentiment has greatly strengthened the President in the course he intends taking.

Possibilities of War.

CHICAGO, Dec. 24.—A Washington special says: "There are some facts that point strongly to a probability of war. The War Department is forwarding recruits in squads of forty or fifty as rapidly as possible, to fill the complement of regiments in the far west and on the Pacific Coast. General Schofield said ten thousand men were available to send out of the country, but no more could be spared from the regular army. Gun carriages are being shipped to San Francisco in sections, and the guns will follow at an early date. General Schofield has been twice summoned before the Cabinet, and has given as his opinion that if 10,000 men were sent out of the country it will be quite possible to fill their places in the regular army at home by temporary enlistments from the militia. A certain quota of regulars, equipped for actual service at army posts, is to be called for from each State. In case the 10,000 men transported to Chili should not be enough, it is reported the President may call for 20,000 volunteers for a year."

War a Possibility.

NEW YORK, Dec. 24.—The Telegraph prints a long sensational story on the probability of war with Chili, based on the extraordinary activity at the Brooklyn navy yard. Commandant Erben of the yard, received a big bundle of official orders from Washington this morning. He looked himself up in his office and gave orders that no one should be admitted until he had digested and answered his mail. The orderly refused to take in a card. "Is Secretary Tracy inside?" was asked. "No," said he, "the Secretary has not been here." Secrecy is the rule everywhere in the official quarters; but actions speak louder than words, and the visible evidence at the navy yard tells its own story just as well as the lips of the Commandant could do if unsealed. "No one can tell whether this means war or not," said a naval officer this morning, "but of one thing you may be certain, the Navy Department has been active and wide awake for months."

An Admirable Custom.

GRASS VALLEY, Dec. 24.—To-day was observed by the public school children as a donation day. Each pupil taking something to school for distribution to the poor through the Ladies' Relief Society. Little children carried paper bags of potatoes or small sticks of wood, and larger pupils bore heavier gifts. The people of the town caught the enthusiasm and wagon loads of provisions, clothing and other things needed were sent to the High School. The brass band volunteered the music and helped swell the number of gifts to the poor. This custom has been annually observed here for ten or twelve years.

New Coaling Station.

PANAMA, Dec. 24.—The Star and Herald says: The United States government is said to be endeavoring to secure a coaling station in the Galapago Islands, Ecuador, to whom these islands belong, has practically abandoned them, and it is stated will be now willing to sell and actually is negotiating with the State Department at Washington, looking to an early transfer of her rights to Americans at handsome figures. The American navy has long needed such a station somewhere off the Central or South American coast, and if Ecuador really wishes to sell, now is their opportunity to acquire it.

FURNISHING GOODS, HATS BOOTS AND SHOES.

JOHN SUNDERLAND, Merchant Tailor

- Men's and Boy's Fine Clothing! -

A Great Many NEW NOVELTIES For Christmas

Fine Neckwear in Windsor Ties, Four-in-Hand Ties,

Initial and Silk Handkerchiefs, Kid-Lined Gloves, Fur Tops.

Fine - Overcoats, - Cardigan - Jackets,

AND BERLIN OFFICE JACKETS—Fall Lines and Sires.

You can get anything you want in my line for a nice Christmas Present.

Special Sale of Boys' Clothing and Underwear!

At Cost! At Cost!

From and after date, Dec. 9th, until further notice, I will sell at cost, Boy's Clothing.

Short Pant Suits at from \$2.50 to \$5 a suit.

Boy's Hats, Ties Underwear and Gloves at greatly reduced prices.



Don't forget it, this is a genuine sale, and the first come will be first served.

If you wish to give your boys a nice Christmas present, a suit of clothes will be the most economical.

Boys' short pants, from 4 to 10 years, from 50c to \$1 per pair.

JOHN SUNDERLAND, - 29 and 31 Virginia St.

TAKE ADVANTAGE

.....OF OUR.....

GREAT PREMIUM SALE.

Of our New Stock of

Dry Goods & Cloaks

Prices Lower than Ever.

F. LEVY & BRO.

S. JACOBS, Leading Merchant Tailor.

I am now prepared to show the most extensive and well selected stock of

Merchant Tailoring, Ready Made Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps. Boys' Clothing, Trunks, Valises.



All Goods Guaranteed First-Class, and at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Give Me A Call and Satisfy Yourself.

Cor. Virginia St. and Commercial Row, - Reno, Nevada

H. LETER, THE BON TON TAILOR,

Has just received for Christmas and New Year, an immense stock of Imported Cloths, the finest ever brought to Reno.

Suits made to order cheaper than any place in town

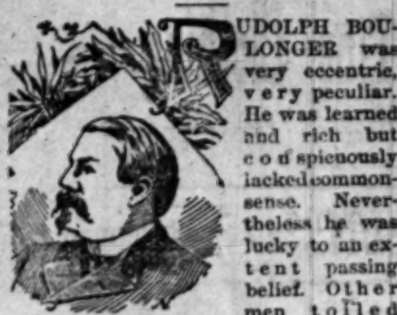
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR NO SALE.

Don't fail to examine the goods. (o6d) Virginia St., near Commercial Row



THE UNEXPECTED GUEST.

An Odd Christmas Story of Twin Houses.



faithfully for years and used the best judgment, but their ventures failed. Fate was their relentless enemy. Boulanger would do something which in the eyes of the wise stamped him as a fool, and yet his seemingly brainless act would bring him a small fortune.

His boyhood was one of ease, his father being in good circumstances and requiring nothing more of his son than that he should go to school and college and learn from books all that he could. Rudolph had a splendid memory, and absorbed printed knowledge as readily as a sponge sucks up water. He gave no attention to anything except books until the death of his father compelled him to think how he should live and pay his bills. The fortune left him was modest, and his friends, knowing what a lamentably impractical person he was, advised him to put his money in a savings bank, not to marry, and to live economically. He rejected their advice with scorn. He wished to travel abroad and enjoy luxuries. He invested nearly all of his fortune in a gold mine. His friends were horror-stricken. They said his money would surely be lost in the wildcat scheme, and that, as he was utterly incapable of making a living, he would be obliged to go to the poorhouse, and eventually, perhaps, to the retreat for imbeciles. But to the surprise of the foreboders the mine soon proved to be one of the richest on this continent and in a few years Rudolph possessed a half million dollars. Henceforth his career was marked by a succession of lucky blunders. He would buy real estate in a wilderness where only the remains of Indian tribes could be persuaded to dwell, and in a year's time a railroad would be run through his land and he would sell building lots at a handsome profit for the establishment of a village. He did other things equally absurd, but made money every time.

In spite of his many eccentricities he secured for a wife a beautiful and accomplished girl. How she ever allowed herself to marry him was a marvel to those who knew them. But they appeared to live happily together. Their children, twins named James and Edith, were sensible like their mother.

The family resided in a fine country mansion about a mile from the outskirts of Boston. Their nearest neighbor was a well-to-do farmer whose son, John Hendrickson, a sturdy and practical young man, fell in love with Edith Boulanger when she was eighteen years old. But Mr. Boulanger wished his daughter to marry a college-bred man who was the descendant of an old and cultured family. Another require-



"YOU CAN NEVER MARRY MY DAUGHTER."

ment was that the suitor should either be rich enough to lead a life of elegant leisure or else should be a professional man; doctor or lawyer, admissible, but minister preferred. That Edith should marry a mere farmer was preposterous. Moreover, Mr. Boulanger did not like Hendrickson for a reason that will later appear.

"It will be useless to speak to father," said Edith to John one Christmas eve. "He will never give his consent to my marrying you."

"Nevertheless I will speak to him," replied the bold lover. "He shall know that I dare to face him."

Mr. Boulanger sat in his library when the young man was ushered into his presence. The eccentric gentleman assumed an air of dignity and clothed his countenance with an ominous frown. He believed that his demeanor alone would dishearten his intended victim. But Hendrickson was not awed at all. Aristocratic pretensions had no effect upon the independent American except to make him despise them.

"You can never marry my daughter," said Mr. Boulanger, in weighty tones.

"Why?"

"For various reasons. The most important one is that you do not belong to a cultured family and are not college bred. You are neither an *Artium Baccalarius* nor an *Artium Magister*. More-

over, you deceived me when I bought that Jersey cow of you. As soon as she was in my stable I ordered my hired man to milk her. He reported that she could not obtain any milk. Thinking the pail might leak, I ordered him to go to a tin shop and buy a new, tight pail. He at once obeyed. He placed the new pail under the cow and again manipulated the udders. There was no flow whatever. The cow's bag was small and shrunken. It was a clear case of desiccation. For lactation purposes the animal was useless. I sold her that very day."

Hendrickson could scarcely restrain a shout of laughter.

"There was nothing the matter with the cow," he exclaimed. "I had milked her just before sending her to your place and of course her bag was empty."

Rudolph was not astonished. Evidence of his stupidity were too fre-



"OH, FATHER! SPARE HIM!"

quently brought to his attention to cause him any uneasiness. Moreover, he was too pigheaded to acknowledge an unwelcome truth while he could think of any pretext with which to combat it.

"An ingenious excuse on your part," he replied, stiffly. "But it will not answer. You must recollect that I have studied the genus bovine scientifically. I have one hundred books relating to the breeding and nurture of cattle and to the diseases to which they are liable. I have read every one of these books through and can speak with an authority unknown to the empirical farmers in this neighborhood. I know when a cow is in a normal condition; and I say that the Jersey that you sold me was a farrow cow that had long ceased to yield any lactical fluid."

Hendrickson soon left in disgust. Had he not loved the daughter deeply, he would have objected to marrying into a family the head of which was so great a fool.

It was a sad Christmas eve for the lovers. John bade Edith farewell with the knowledge that a long time would probably elapse before they could meet again.

As for Mr. Boulanger, he made up his mind that his children were being vulgarized by too much contact with rural influences, and the family moved into the city, where they boarded at a hotel during the greater part of the next year. In conformity with his eccentric tendencies Mr. Boulanger, when spring arrived, set about carrying into effect a long cherished plan. He purchased two adjoining building lots in the suburbs of Boston and erected upon them two large square houses that were built and painted just alike. He also furnished the houses so carefully and arranged their contents so systematically that the interiors of the structures were exactly similar. His son and daughter were twins, he said, and ought to live in twin houses, his design being to have James live in one house and Edith in the other after each had succeeded in getting married. He selected a minister for Edith; but the young lady did not favor her father's plan, and the domineer made as poor progress in his courtship as he did in writing sermons that contained original and interesting ideas.

Finding that his children would not marry immediately, Mr. Boulanger moved with his family into one of the furnished houses and rented the other house to a Mr. Belnap, a friend who also knew John Hendrickson and liked him well.

Meanwhile James Boulanger had acted as a confidential messenger between his sister and her lover; and the three, with Mr. Belnap and Mrs. Boulanger as confederates, devised an artful plan by which it was hoped the elder Boulanger might be persuaded to accept Hendrickson as a son-in-law.

At the approach of the holiday season the young farmer came to Boston and became the guest of Mr. Belnap, much to the annoyance of Rudolph Boulanger.

Nothing of interest occurred until Christmas eve. Then in the midst of a blinding snowstorm James Boulanger returned home at midnight. The rest of the family were abed and asleep and James retired to his couch without delay.

An hour later the household were startled from their slumbers by the cry: "Robbers, robbers!"

James Boulanger dashed out of his bedroom and fired his pistol. Old Rudolph was aroused, and with a rifle in his hand ran out of his sleeping apartment on the third floor. Father and son met in the dining-room where much expensive silverware, which it had been hoped would grace the Christmas dinner the next day, had been stored in a sideboard. The silver had not been disturbed.

"We are just in time," cried Rudolph.

"The rascals would soon have secured all of our silver had they not been frightened. I do not hear them, but they have probably not gone from the house. They are undoubtedly armed and may fight desperately."

"His ardor was not so great as it was at first. But James was full of prowess and his father reluctantly followed him to the kitchen."

"There he is!" cried Rudolph, as he saw a man dart into an entry that led to the cellar. With hands that trembled violently the old man raised his rifle and fired at random. The room was filled with smoke, and Rudolph was at the same moment filled with confidence. He was not afraid of a robber who retreated as if he were unarmed. Rudolph put another cartridge in his gun and quite boldly opened the door connecting the entry with the cellar.

"For God's sake!" cried a voice in the darkness, "do not shoot again. I am John Hendrickson."

"Haf it is you, you rascal! Just what I've expected; you've become a robber. I'll dispose of you so that you'll never sell another dried up cow," shouted Rudolph; and again he blazed away, although he could not see Hendrickson.

"Father, oh, father, spare him! It is all a dreadful mistake!" cried Edith, as she pinioned her infuriated parent's arms with her own.

"Listen to me just a moment," said Hendrickson in excited tones as he appeared from behind a barrel when he saw that there was to be a cessation in the hostilities. "You know that I have been visiting Mr. Belnap, and that this house and the one in which he lives are just alike outside and in. I approached this house in the midst of a blinding snow, thinking it was the right one. I found the door unlocked, but supposed Mr. Belnap had forgotten to secure it after him. I entered and locked the door. Every object about me was familiar. I descended to the kitchen and left my coat and rubbers there. I then returned to the parlor and lighted a lamp. Not feeling sleepy I read for about an hour, having found a copy of the same book which I had been reading at Mr. Belnap's. About one o'clock I went to the bedroom which I supposed was mine, and to my intense surprise found your son in it. He was awake and was after me with a pistol in an instant. You know the rest."

"Did you leave the door unlocked?" asked Mr. Boulanger, turning toward his son.

"I declare, I believe I did," said James.

He did not add, however, that he had left the door unlocked purposely and was not surprised by what had subsequently occurred.

Rudolph Boulanger shuddered, not knowing that he had been firing blank cartridges that had thoughtfully been provided for his use, and was glad that he had not killed an innocent man. He felt that he had greatly wronged John Hendrickson; he observed with alarm the highly-wrought feelings of his daughter; his nerves were too much shaken for him to deny that the twin houses which his eccentricity had caused him to erect and furnish alike were responsible for the unwelcome occurrence, and he was glad to make peace by giving the intruder permission to marry Edith.

The next day the family sat down to a splendid Christmas dinner in their home, and John Hendrickson, the unexpected guest, was entertained by them in a very pleasant manner.

"It is a fitting occasion for a reconciliation," said Rudolph Boulanger, whose recent experience had made him unusually respectful of religion. "I for one am glad to feel the influence of a day that has brought peace on earth and good-will to men."

The others acquiesced in the worthy sentiment.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hendrickson and Mrs. and Mrs. James Boulanger now reside in the twin houses, and every Christmas the two families and Mr. and Mrs. Rudolph Boulanger dine together in one of the peculiar dwellings.

It is said that on one of the happy occasions Rudolph Boulanger was gently told of the ruse by which he had been deceived, Edith and her husband excusing themselves by saying that there had been love and war and that all tactics were fair in both. It is further reported that the old gentleman forgave the couple, having in the meantime learned from the owner of the Jersey cow that that animal had given a good mess of milk eight hours after she had left the Boulanger farm.

J. A. BOLLES.

Sixty Years in Siberia.

A Napoleonic veteran has lately returned to St. Petersburg from Siberia. This old gentleman, who is a Pole by birth and a native of Wilna, is named Amietzky, and has attained the age of one hundred and three. He was Napoleon I.'s adjutant, took part in his world-famed expedition to Russia, and was decorated by the emperor with the Legion of Honor at the battle of Wagram. He was taken prisoner at Beresina, and receiving a pardon from the Czar, remained for a time in the Russian service. But, for having taken part in the Polish rising of 1833, he was condemned to twenty years' imprisonment in the mines of Siberia. On the termination of his sentence he was free to quit Siberia, but he has been forty years in taking advantage of his permission.

"The rascals would soon have secured all of our silver had they not been frightened. I do not hear them, but they have probably not gone from the house. They are undoubtedly armed and may fight desperately."

"His ardor was not so great as it was at first. But James was full of prowess and his father reluctantly followed him to the kitchen."

"There he is!" cried Rudolph, as he saw a man dart into an entry that led to the cellar. With hands that trembled violently the old man raised his rifle and fired at random. The room was filled with smoke, and Rudolph was at the same moment filled with confidence. He was not afraid of a robber who retreated as if he were unarmed. Rudolph put another cartridge in his gun and quite boldly opened the door connecting the entry with the cellar.

"For God's sake!" cried a voice in the darkness, "do not shoot again. I am John Hendrickson."

"Haf it is you, you rascal! Just what I've expected; you've become a robber. I'll dispose of you so that you'll never sell another dried up cow," shouted Rudolph; and again he blazed away, although he could not see Hendrickson.

"Father, oh, father, spare him! It is all a dreadful mistake!" cried Edith, as she pinioned her infuriated parent's arms with her own.

"Listen to me just a moment," said Hendrickson in excited tones as he appeared from behind a barrel when he saw that there was to be a cessation in the hostilities. "You know that I have been visiting Mr. Belnap, and that this house and the one in which he lives are just alike outside and in. I approached this house in the midst of a blinding snow, thinking it was the right one. I found the door unlocked, but supposed Mr. Belnap had forgotten to secure it after him. I entered and locked the door. Every object about me was familiar. I descended to the kitchen and left my coat and rubbers there. I then returned to the parlor and lighted a lamp. Not feeling sleepy I read for about an hour, having found a copy of the same book which I had been reading at Mr. Belnap's. About one o'clock I went to the bedroom which I supposed was mine, and to my intense surprise found your son in it. He was awake and was after me with a pistol in an instant. You know the rest."

"Did you leave the door unlocked?" asked Mr. Boulanger, turning toward his son.

"I declare, I believe I did," said James.

He did not add, however, that he had left the door unlocked purposely and was not surprised by what had subsequently occurred.

Rudolph Boulanger shuddered, not knowing that he had been firing blank cartridges that had thoughtfully been provided for his use, and was glad that he had not killed an innocent man. He felt that he had greatly wronged John Hendrickson; he observed with alarm the highly-wrought feelings of his daughter; his nerves were too much shaken for him to deny that the twin houses which his eccentricity had caused him to erect and furnish alike were responsible for the unwelcome occurrence, and he was glad to make peace by giving the intruder permission to marry Edith.

The next day the family sat down to a splendid Christmas dinner in their home, and John Hendrickson, the unexpected guest, was entertained by them in a very pleasant manner.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

Which Have Taken Place During the Year.

Washoe County Not Behind the Times in Deeds of this Kind.

The GAZETTE publishes a list of the real estate transactions recorded between January 1, 1891, and December 15th, which shows that over \$500,000 worth of property has changed hands:

A. O. Porter and wife to James Grant, south 5 feet of lot 16, block 4, Consideration \$150.
J. J. Grant and wife to C. H. Markham, north 40 feet of lot 17, and south 5 feet of lot 18, and building, block 4, Western Addition. Consideration \$2,500.
Simon Seltzer to Adena Cunningham, lot 4, block 9, Evans' North Addition. Consideration \$340.

Michael, north 1/4 of lot 8, block N. Consideration \$1,150.

G. Chism and wife to Alvaro Evans, 1/4 of lot 10, section 18, township 19, Consideration \$200.

T. B. Dunsmuir to Alvaro Evans, 1/4 of lot 10, section 18, township 19, Consideration \$1,200.

C. A. Simmonds to Thomas Lindy, et al., 1/4 of lot 18, and 1/4 of lot 19, block P. Consideration \$100.

James Pollock to W. P. Van Meter, right of way for Little Truckee ditch. Consideration \$5.

W. P. Van Meter to James Pollock, right of way for water ditch. Consideration \$5.

Wm. R. Musgrave to Olive Musgrave, 1/4 of lot 10, section 22, township 16, with all livestock, buildings and implements of said ranch. Consideration \$1,500.

C. O. Powning to Mrs. Annie Paterson, 1/4 of lot 7, block J, Powning's Addition. Consideration \$150.

C. O. Powning to R. L. Fulton, lot 8, block D, Powning's Addition. Consideration \$20.

E. C. Atkinson, et al., to W. H. Haynes, 1/4 of lot 10, section 25, and part of 1/4 of lot 11, section 25, township 19, with water rights. Consideration \$1.

W. H. Haynes to Wm. Beckman, et al., 1/4 of lot 10, section 25, and part of 1/4 of lot 11, section 25, township 19, with water rights. Consideration \$1.

John Newmarker to C. H. Cronan, 1/4 of lot 10, section 25, and part of 1/4 of lot 11, section 25, township 19, with water rights. Consideration \$1.

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HOLDING HER OWN.

The Business Men of Reno in the Swim.

What Our Enterprising Men Have Been Doing the Past Year.

In accordance with the GAZETTE's yearly custom, it takes pleasure in giving a review of the past, present and future business. Our business men are all doing well, and many of them have added largely to their facilities for an increased trade in the year to come. While the spring trade was a little slack, owing to the cold and backward season, none of them have any kick coming, and when their balances are struck at the close of the year the red ink will be found on the right side of the ledger, and they will go into 1892 with the confidence of enjoying still greater patronage in the future. First on the list comes

JOHN SUNDERLAND
Who, from a small beginning in 1890, has one of the largest and best double stores on the coast. In his north store he carries the largest stock of all kinds of clothing of any house east of San Francisco, and enjoys the confidence and patronage of not only Reno, but all outlying points as well, and does \$100,000 worth of business in this department annually. He has added the past year a tailoring establishment, where he keeps eight first-class workmen constantly employed on custom work. Any one who wants a full dress or business suit can go to Mr. Sunderland and get one made in the very latest style and at reasonable prices. Besides the eight tailors spoken of, he employs six clerks, who are kept busy from morning until night putting up goods. In his south department he carries a very large stock of boots and shoes, and in fact everything known in a first-class wholesale and retail boot and shoe store. He stocks of Stetson hats, all of the latest styles and finish, and much to the appearance of his place. You are not in it unless you go to Sunderland when you want something nice. Nothing can be called for in either department that can not be shown. Mr. Sunderland has made his business known throughout the length and breadth of the coast by giving it his strict personal attention in every detail. He is one of Reno's wealthiest and highly esteemed business men, and in a sense is a public benefactor.

THE PALACE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING HOUSE

Are perhaps the largest importers of dry goods of any firm between Chicago and Sacramento. Under the management of Wm. Levy trade has increased annually until five clerks are kept busy all the time. They formerly were located in the brief building below the First National Bank, but the demands of their many patrons made it absolutely necessary for them to move into larger apartments, and about six months ago they took a five-story lease of the large, light and commodious store under the GAZETTE's office, where they are now located. Dry loads of fine dress goods are unloaded in front of their place of business every day, to be cut up and taken away in small packages by thousands of people who like to dress well. The stock of furs and cloaks will astonish any one who has never visited the establishment. They have some very handsome winter wraps, and in fact everything in the line of dry goods. The show window is dressed anew every morning, and attracts much attention from the transient public as well as our home people, and strangers are often heard to remark that it compares favorably with any that may be seen in

from carried an immense stock of groceries and hardware, but as we have moved into a fine brick store on Virginia street, and deals exclusively in hardware. You can get anything you call for from a bar of iron to the finest table lamp. His stock of crockery and table ware is by far the finest of any ever offered to the public and he can fit out the most modern of houses with elegant goods from the cellar to the garret. Manning has become almost a household word with every one in Western Nevada as well as at the North.

F. LEVY & BRO.
Succeeded to the business of Gray & Isaacs several years ago, but have added so largely to the stock of goods then carried that one would hardly think it possible to add so many new features to a business in so short a time. They keep everything known to the dry goods trade from a ladies' s-button kid to the finest of silk hosiery, and that comes pretty near including every article that a lady wants to clothe herself with. The stock of dress goods can not be beat, and the cloaks are the envy of every lady in town. Their store is crowded all the time with customers, and the holiday stock they have laid in has nearly all been disposed of, and they will very shortly begin opening an elegant stock of new spring goods.

W. O. H. MARTIN
Is the leading grocery man in this city, and in fact the only one who pays any attention to wholesaling. Mr. Martin buys his goods in carload lots and pays cash for them, which enables him to mark his prices so low that he supplies nearly every one of Reno's neighboring towns with these goods. Mr. Martin has ready money at his command that enables him to take every advantage of the market fluctuations, which gives him an advantage over his less opulent neighbors. Besides his large stock of choice groceries he also carries a very large stock of shelf hardware, and is at all times prepared to fill orders, no matter how varied.

MARCUS FREDRICK
Is doing a business that he may well feel proud of. About two years ago he bought out the cigar and tobacco interest of E. Meyer, and now has a trade that will average close to \$500 a month. He deals in all kinds of smokers' goods, and carries the best of everything in his line, and that is the secret of his great success. Being a practical watchmaker he has, in connection with his store, a first class watch repairing establishment, and does nothing but the finest kind of work, so if your watch is out of repair take it to Marcus and he will fix it so it will be good for years.

Mr. Fredrick is also city agent for the EVENING GAZETTE and keeps three boys for this branch of his business. His books will show a handsome "red ink" when they are balanced up at the end of the year, and the beauty of it will be that the "red ink" will be cash in his pocket.

S. EMBRICH

Of the Nevada Cash Dry Goods House, is another one of Reno's most prosperous dealers. If a customer goes to Embrich with the cash he can buy cheaper and better goods than in Sacramento, and the GAZETTE would not be afraid to include San Francisco also. His is no cheap John establishment, but is one of the best appointed stores in town. He carries everything known to the dry goods trade, is a close buyer, and understands most thoroughly every branch of the business. He enjoys the confidence of the people, and does a flourishing business the year around.

M. NATHAN

Embrich's next door neighbor on the south, is one of the few men who came here and went into business when the town first started. What higher recommendation does a man want than that? He has been constantly in the business for twenty five years in Reno, and his name is almost a household word with every family in the town and surrounding country as well. He is known from the headwaters of the Susan river on the north to the headwaters of the Carson on the south, and from the summit of the Sierras on the west to the Fish line on the east, and nearly every one who is living, or have lived within that vicinity during the last two decades have done business with M. Nathan. He is still here

business experience that peculiarly fits him for the post. His Vice President is G. W. Mape, the well known cattle baron, and all around farmer, who owns cattle on a thousand hills and ranches in almost that number of valleys. Charles T. Bender is the cashier, and his successful management of the concern since it started from a \$50,000 beginning to its present volume of business, marks him among the few successful financiers of the day. Mr. Bender is ably assisted by George H. Taylor, a man who has had large experience in banking, and is both well and favorably known. The rest of the bank officers consist of Messrs. Frank and Ben Lee, Rob Moore and H. L. Fish. Mr. Fish has exclusive charge of the bank's large insurance business, and is kept busy writing policies. The Board of Directors is W. O. H. Martin, A. B. Manning, Geo. W. Mape, Charles E. Barton, D. A. Bender, F. M. Lee and C. T. Bender, all men of experience and ability. The First National Bank is as solid as old Mt. Rose.

CHARLES A. THURSTON

Is another one of Reno's business men who has earned all the success that has

ranked him with the best posted in the same. W. B. Bender, a gentleman of large business experience, acts as Vice President, and attends to the store. Wm. Henry is its Secretary, and the First National Bank is its treasurer. With men of such well-known business ability it is surprising that they enjoy a monopoly of the lumber trade in Reno. The mill is a two-story structure, run by steam, and employs fifteen different machines of the latest pattern. The GAZETTE in another place publishes a very good cut of the mill, and keeps three teams busy all the time delivering lumber and manufactured articles from the mill. The Reno Lumber Co. is an institution that Reno people point to with pride.

THE PALACE BAKERY

Is another one of Reno's manufactures that helps advertise the town. John Peterson succeeded to the proprietorship of this industry about a year ago, and has done an increasing and prosperous business all the time. If you want a loaf or a wagon load of the choicest of bread ever baked go there and you can get it Mr.

drummers' paradise, and is very popular with the traveling public generally. It is situated just across the street from the C. P. depot. It is handy to all trains and is orderly kept.

H. FREDRICK

Has a stock that would dazzle the eyes of any old lady in the land, and completely turn the head of most any maiden who is not evenly poised. He probably has as large a stock as was ever opened in the state, consisting of watches, clocks, jewelry of all kinds and descriptions, silver ware, and in fact everything to be found in a first class place. Mr. Fredrick is a thorough master of his business, and attends to it in every detail. Go there if you want a bargain.

THE TRUCKEE MARKET.

Kept by W. S. Bailey, presents as fine an appearance on this Xmas eve as any on the coast. It is hanging full of the choicest of choice meats, and would make a hungry man wish that his boarding house bought its meat of them. It is under the immediate supervision of Frank Stewart, assisted by Johnny Parker, and



FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

attended him during the past year. A few years ago he started with a little table in the postoffice, when it was located where John Bels barber shop is now, with a few dollars in money and a small stock of newspapers and periodicals, and to-day he has a large brick store with a twenty-five foot front by 100 ft. depth, filled with the choicest of books, stationery, writing material, and in fact everything known in a large stationary house. If you want any books known in literature go to Thurston's and get them. He is also agent for all the eastern and western publishers, and is enjoying one of the best trades in town. Charley goes on the principle of paying cash for what he gets, which gives him an advantage over all competitors; in fact he has no competitors, for he has run his all out; they starved to death while Charley was making money.

THE RENO MILL AND LUMBER CO.

Is constantly growing in importance. They handled two million and a half feet of lumber this season in the Reno yards. One million, seven hundred and fifty thousand feet of this came from Ball's mill in Long Valley, and the balance came from up the river, and that, with a

ROBERT W. PARRY

Is the proprietor of the Eureka Livery and feed stable and cattle yards. His stable is a model of neatness, and his teams are the best in town. In connection with his stable he runs the immense cattle yards east of town. During the fall, winter and early spring months he is kept very busy, in this department, for every hoof shipped from this point or through Reno, has to be handled at his cattle yards. His stable is the cattle men's stop-off place, and if you want to hear anything about beef you must go to Parry's. He has handled twice the number of cattle so far this fall than he did last year up to this time, which shows that beef is looking up and that live stock interests are attracting much attention.

H. LETTR

Has the reputation of being the bon ton tailor of the town. He keeps a large stock of cloth, and is always ready to take measure for a suit, and when made fits like a glove. Mr. Lettr only came here about a year ago, and has made a reputation for himself that makes him a first class tailor.

A PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

If you want to enjoy yourself these long winter evenings just drop into Amory Hall and take in Ball's dancing school.

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN & CO.

Have recently put up one sampling works at Carlin, Nev., as a branch of the Denver works, where the Nevada miner can take his ore and get cash for it. W. E. West is manager for the concern and already has succeeded in establishing a profitable business, not only for the prospector but for his company as well.

ALFRED NELSON

Has, during the year, added largely to his stock of smokers' goods. He formerly occupied a little piece in the Cooke building, but his growing trade demanded that he make a change, and he bought the handsome brick building on the west side of Virginia street, which he has refitted so that it is one of the prettiest places in town. He carries a stock of smokers of all kinds, besides a full line of smokers' goods, and is doing a bang business.

THE BANK OF NEVADA

Started about three years ago, and has done a steadily increasing banking and insurance business since that time. It is one of the solid ones of the town. M. D. Foley, a gentleman of large business experience, is the President; M. E. Ward, a well known cattle man, is the Vice President, and R. S. Osburn is Cashier. It has a careful Board of Directors, consisting of Daniel Meyer, the millionaire capitalist of San Francisco, M. D. Foley, George Russell, of Elko, M. E. Ward, S. Evans, C. C. Downing and L. Abram.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL

Is one of the prettiest hotels in the city, and is kept by A. J. Clark. It is the

THE KATHIC BREWERY.

George Percipio rented the Granite saloon of the estate of the late George Becker, and has added so many new features to the place that one would hardly realize that it was the same place. Mr. Percipio is a big beer business, as he makes the finest, and he supplies many towns throughout the State. He also does a very large retail business. He is a careful, painstaking business man, and is very popular not only at home but abroad.

R. C. LEADBETTER

Pursues the even tenor of his way undisturbed by opposition or any thing else. He carries a stock of choice family groceries, and all fruits in season, and does a safe and profitable trade. He contemplates many improvements next year, as he needs a larger place in which to do business. Mr. Leadbetter delivers goods to all parts of the city free of charge, and may be counted one of Reno's solid men.

DIXON & BRO.

Are the butchers of the town. They keep the choicest cuts, and keep them cool in a patent refrigerator of the latest design, where they can put a hot steak on the hottest day of the summer and keep him frozen for two weeks. The boys are accommodating and know how to treat their customers. Their shop is in the brick building at the corner of Sierra and Commercial streets. They have done a splendid business during the year.

T. K. HYMERS

Keeps the Truckee Livery and Feed Stable at the corner of Second and Sierra streets, is Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners, and the boss of the town generally. He has added a fine brick carriage house to his commodious stable this summer, and has made other substantial improvements. He keeps the finest mounts in the city, and you can get any kind of a rig you want from a backboard to a harness. You can always tell a team that comes from his stable. The horses are nicely groomed, the buggy and harness well cared for, and everything denotes thrift and industry.

S. J. HODGKINSON

Keeps up with the times and is the only druggist in the city who devotes his energy exclusively to his legitimate business. He carries a fine stock of pure and fresh drugs of all kinds, and is doing a constantly increasing business. Mr. Hodgkinson is a thorough druggist and a fine salesman as well. He is doing much the finest business of any apothecary in town, and has the command of the trade.

R. C. SESSIONS & CO.

Have recently rented the fine double store in the Thompson block, and have the largest and most elegant stock of furniture ever opened this side of the hill. Mr. Sessions has recently formed a partnership with A. M. Weeks, and the two make a strong team. You can get anything in the line of furniture that you want, and on your own terms.

COFFIN & LARCOMBER

Keep the finest stocks of choice family groceries, and are doing a splendid business. They are both young men and attend to their business in person, and all they are obliging and treat every one alike they are very popular with every household in the city. Their stock is always fresh, and if you want anything in the grocery line go to Coffin & Larcomber and you are sure of getting the best, and at prices that defy competition.

RUIE & MIDDOW'S

Corn beef is so well established that it needs no words of praise. They also keep on hand at all times the choicest of meats of all kind, and are doing a flourishing business.

THE PALACE HOTEL

Is situated on the corner of Center and Commercial streets, opposite all the depots, centrally located and well kept. It is a three-story structure, commodious and elegant in all its appointments. A

cut published in another column will give the stranger a good idea of its appearance. It is well arranged from cellar to garret for the comfort of guests. Albert White, the proprietor, has spent the most of his life in dealing with the public, and as soon as a man enters the town he can tell whether he is a squarer or a Bohemian, consequently knows just what kind of a reception to give him. The Palace is headquarters for every cattleman in the country, and whether you stop there or not you must go to the Palace if you expect to hear any news about the beef market. In connection with the hotel is the Palace restaurant, kept by

JACK GODFREY.

The old hotel man from Eureka. Jack Godfrey is known throughout the length and breadth of the coast, and his name is as familiar with the traveling public as is Pullman's. He sets one of the best tables in the town, and they are always supplied with the very choicest of everything in the market. The Palace is well appointed throughout, and is a model hotel.

H. J. THYES.

His establishment is located in the First National Bank building on Virginia St., below Second. It is without exception the finest and most complete store of the kind in the State, and will compare very favorably with some of the best in San Francisco. Mr. Thyes does quite an extensive business, supplying the trade and families in Reno with several articles for which he is the sole agent for Reno and the State of Nevada, among which we may name the now celebrated Manitou Natural Mineral Water, which flows from the Manitou Springs at the foot of Pike's Peak, Colorado, a pure, natural water, and recharged with its own gas; also the Manitou Ginger Champagne, a most delicious beverage, Schmidt & Co.'s Sarsaparilla and Iron and Orange, Bock or Sierra bottled beer. He carries the finest brands of domestic and imported wines, Kentucky whiskeys, French cognacs, cordials, and in fact as complete a line of goods as can be found in any first class establishment of the kind. His prices will compare with San Francisco. He also has a first class bar in connection, which is known throughout the State as being one of the best, nothing but the finest goods being served over it. Mr. Thyes believes in selling the finest goods at the bar that can be handled for the money, and by this means has built up a reputation and a business which is both profitable and first class in every particular. His patrons being all gentlemen, a loud word is never heard around his premises. The public can not do better, if in want of anything in his line, than to give him a call, whether you want a gallon of good whiskey, brandy, sarsaparilla, angelica, a bottle or a drink, and know that you are getting the best at the lowest prices.

HOLLAND & FLEMING.

On Sierra street, next to Hymer's stable, is comparatively a new firm, having only hung out their sign within the past year, but both of them are first class mechanics, and have had long experience in their trade in other shops in town, and they are well acquainted with the wants of our people and the farmers. They have the latest improved tools and facilities for doing quick work, and their prices are comparatively low, their motto being to please both in work and price, and when once patronized the patron will always return. If your wants are in the blacksmithing line or wagonmaking line, go and see this firm and talk with them, and it will only take a moment to be convinced that this is a good place to deal.

BERRY & NOVACOVICH

Are the fancy grocery men of the town, carrying a line of novelties and small groceries that cannot be excelled anywhere. Their place of business is on Commercial Row, and both of these gentlemen have, by personal attention to their customers and the wants of the trade, built up a marvelous business. They are at all times ready to fill orders for the very choicest of groceries, even going so far as to import the most delicious fruits, wines, cheese, spices and other delicacies that would force the water to flow out of an epicure's mouth except the gushings of a mountain spring. If you want to get up a quick as well as an elegant lunch, just call on them and they will fill the bill.

THE GRAND CENTRAL.

This is another one of Reno's popular

his shop and buildings are substantial and ornamental. He keeps the best of workmen, and his prices are in keeping with the times.

THE RIVERSIDE HOTEL.

This is one of the oldest established hostels in the town, situated on Virginia street, near the iron bridge. W. R. Chamberlain, formerly of the Depot hotel, and one of the most popular landlords in the country, is manager. The very finest imported cigars are kept here, and the wines and liquors are the best that can be procured. The rooms are all outside rooms, well ventilated and lighted, and each one commanding a pretty view of the surrounding country. The table is furnished with the best in the market, Chamberlain having had large experience as a caterer, the Riverside table receives his personal supervision, and cannot be excelled anywhere. The prices are reasonable and in keeping with the times.

THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

On the corner of Commercial Row and Virginia street, is one of the most popular resorts in town. Duesen Charich, the proprietor, (everyone knows Duesen) is an old timer, and as a dispenser of liquid refreshments for the inner man, he cannot be beat. His reputation as a mixer of drinks is almost national, and he keeps one of the neatest and quietest places in the town. All of the new novelties in drinks are compounded by Duesen, and if anyone is chilly or suffering from the blues, or wants an invigorator, call at the Merchants' Exchange, and Duesen will fix you up.

WIELAND'S LAGER.

R. R. Casey is the resident agent for the Wieland Brewing Company, and his bottling works is on Sierra street, just across the railroad track. It is a very popular resort, and one of his great attractions is his novelty lunches. Fresh steam beer is on tap at all times, and his wholesale department is a specialty. He gives the trade special inducements, and furnishes beer in any quantity desired. He attends to the orders of families promptly, and in every way endeavors to please his patrons. If an invigorating and cooling drink is wanted, call on Casey and ask for steam beer.

ARCADER RESTAURANT.

H. J. Greenbaum has renovated and refitted this popular place on Commercial Row, and it will always be found open day and night. Confectionery and delicacies are his specialty. Oysters in every style and the very best of meals. He is prepared to fill orders on the shortest notice for balls, parties, wedding suppers or other occasions where refreshments are a necessity. He furnishes fine lunches, either on table, or for tourists. His prices are reasonable, and every attention is given to the comfort of his guests.

THE RUSS HOUSE.

This popular hostelry is presided over by J. Sullivan. It is within a half a minute's walk of the depot. It is a fire-proof, hard-finished building, clean and comfortable. The dining-room is conducted on the European and American plans, and the bar furnished with the choicest wines and liquors. Mr. Sullivan makes every effort to have the stay of his guests a pleasant one, and his prices are so reasonable, that there is no chance for a kick. When you come to Reno don't forget to stop at the Russ House, on Center street near the depot.

J. H. TOLLY.

Has the new process of cold shoeing for horses, down to a perfection. His shop is on Sierra street near Hymer's stable, and if you want your horse shod call on him. Tolly has had long experience as a shoer, having made the business a specialty for years. He knows all about a horse's foot, and will make you glad that you called on him. His prices are of the most reasonable, and he will guarantee you good work.

MISS EMMA GIBBS

Opened a few years ago a small store, in which she kept a stock of fancy goods, more particularly in that line covering the demands for fancy work, and small novelties. Her rapidly increasing trade made it necessary to move into larger quarters, and she now has a handsomely furnished store, next to S. Emrich's dry goods house on Virginia street. She now carries a large stock of fine millinery and fancy articles, for ladies use, and most anything in that line can be furnished by her. Call upon her.



THE PALACE HOTEL.

hotels, situated on North Virginia street, near the depot, there being only one block intervening. Ivan O'Keefe is the proprietor, and Dan understands the hotel business to the Queen's taste, making the visit of his guests one of comfort and pleasure with small cost. The table is supplied with the best the market affords, and his rooms are the coziest in the town, each one having sunlight, and a pretty view of the surrounding town. The prices are within the reach of every one, and no one could possibly be dissatisfied with his treatment. Dan attends to everything, giving his personal attention to every department in the house, hence there cannot be anything wrong.

W. J. LUKE.

Is almost a pioneer in Reno, and has run a blacksmithing, wagon-making, and shoeing shop from way back. His shop is on Fourth and Sierra streets, near Parry's stable, and he keeps everything in his line from a horse-shoe call to a prairie schooner or concord coach. You can ask Luke for anything that runs on wheels, from a 50 p. and sulky to a palace car, and if he doesn't happen to have it on hand, he will build it for you. Luke takes an active interest in improving the town, and

J. J. BECKER'S

Place on Commercial Row is one of the most popular places in town. His twelve o'clock hot lunches are unsurpassed and anywhere, and he studies the wants of his customers to the letter. No finer wines and liquors are kept anywhere, and it will pay one to call on him and sample his stock.

R. C. LARPER'S

Saddling and harness manufacture is located on North Sierra street, and it will pay farmers and all persons who need anything in his line to give him a call. He keeps an excellent stock, and everything is of the latest improvement and patterns. He makes repairing a specialty and a break once repaired by him, never needs overhauling again.

THE WHITE HOUSE

Abraham Bros., proprietors, has a reputation of fair dealing, and first class stock throughout the length and breadth of the whole country. They are located on Commercial Row, where they have been for years, and it would be a hard matter to name anything in goods or furnishings that cannot be shown by them. They have a large house at Walla Walla, Oregon, and a buying office in San Francisco.



RENO MILL AND LUMBER CO.'S MILL.

Chicago during the holiday season. They have done a prosperous business in the year just closing, and look forward to a still larger one in 1892.

RICHARD HERZ

Carries a stock of precious stones that would set the diamond fields of Africa in the shade. His place of business is so well known that any one wanting watches or jewelry of any description never thinks of sending away for it, for they know that they can buy as cheap and goods there as anywhere in the United States, and for less money. Mr. Herz is a practical dealer in jewelry and precious stones, and has been the secret of his great success in trade. His show windows would do credit to the largest houses in America, and he would not trade his Reno business for any in much larger towns. This year he offers the public as fine a stock of Xmas goods as was ever opened on the coast and will carry a larger stock in 1892 than ever before.

A. H. MANNING

Came here when the town first started, and in company with Wm. Duck opened a store on Commercial Row, where the

with by far the largest stock of men's and boys' clothing, boots and shoes, neckwear and underclothing he has ever carried. He is ably assisted by his brother-in-law, Louis Cohn, who has made himself very popular with the public by his gentlemanly treatment of customers. Mr. Nathan does a large country trade, as people know that they can get by mail anything they want for as well as if they should come themselves. He is deserving of all the good fortune that attend him.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

It is safe to say, is the most prosperous institution in town, as banks usually are. They have a surplus and undivided profit of nearly \$200,000, and do a business of \$15,000,000 a year easily. They occupy the northeast corner of the large two-story brick at the corner of Virginia and Second streets, a cut of which is given in another column, and it is astonishing to note the increase in its dealings during the past six months. It is officers by D. A. Bender, General Passenger and Ticket Agent of the V. & T. R. R., its President. Mr. Bender is a far sighted business man, backed with character and

stock of one million feet they had to start with on the first of this year, gave them a large stock. In connection with their yard at the western edge of town they have a fine mill where all kinds of work is done, from making the simplest kind of a soap box to the most difficult piece of turning, including doors, windows, bee hives, and in fact everything known to the woodwork trade. Their mill is situated at the junction of the C. P. and N. C. O. tracks at the east part of town, and is connected with the yard by a trestle. A wire also runs to the First National Bank annex building, on Second street, where they have a store stocked with all kinds of wall paper, locks, bolts, nails, paints, oils, and in fact everything needed in the construction of a house. They have done a large and prosperous business the past year, and are making arrangements for increased facilities the coming year, and will likely do twice the business next season. This solid firm is incorporated and officered by Charles Gilling, President. Mr. Gilling is a young, prosperous and progressive business man, raised in Reno, but with a knowledge of the lumber business that

also, affording them facilities which are second to none on the coast. Everything in this particular line is a specialty with them, they keeping constantly posted and up with the times in all fashions and novelties for gentlemen. Call on them and you will receive polite and special attention, and their prices always suit.

SWITZER AND BENDER.
Are the photographers of the country, much of their work surpassing that done in the finest galleries of San Francisco. Pictures are made in every style by them, and no one ever leaves their place of business dissatisfied. They are prepared at all times, by the new discoveries in the art, to furnish pictures at the shortest notice.

LIFE INSURANCE.
Henry B. Hale, agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York, is doing a nice business, and is always ready to explain the plans and methods of life investments. Office Paving building, Reno, Nevada.

JOHN BELZ.
Runs the nicest shop of any barber in town. He keeps three men constantly employed and no one has to wait for his "razor" a minute. In connection with his shop he has a bath containing four porcelain tubs. It is a luxury to get trim d up and a bath at Belz. It renews the vigor of life and makes one feel like a two-year old.

The professions are ably represented in town, and the GAZETTE can only proceed to give each a passing notice, but realizing that all are well and favorably known far and wide throughout the country.

THE PHYSICIANS.
Are Dr. H. H. Hogan, a pioneer of Washoe county, having lived and practiced in Ophir and Washoe City when those towns were booming with life. He afterwards came to Reno, and has practiced here ever since. His professional ability is unquestioned, and it is needless for the GAZETTE to introduce him, where he has been known and identified with the community so long.

DR. PATTERSON.
Has been a resident of Reno only a short time, but has already given evidence that his professional ability and opinions are of the best. His experience in former years in a general medical practice, and his service as an army surgeon, gives him more of a recommendation than space would permit. He has settled permanently in Reno, and is at all times ready to attend professional calls. His office is in the First National Bank building.

DR. BERGSTEN.
Has been a resident of Reno for a number of years, having formerly held a large practice in Virginia City, and where he is now often called in consultation. His experience has been large, and as a successful physician he is the peer of anyone. His office is in the Sunderland building, where he can be found at office hours.

J. A. LEWIS.
Is too well known to need any introduction. He has lived in Washoe county for a number of years, and has practiced his profession here. Having had a large experience in the hospitals of New York, and in general practice, he is peculiarly fitted for the needs of this locality, and is very successful. His office is in the First National Bank building, on Second street.

W. A. PHILLIPS.
Is another of Reno's able physicians, and though he has only been with us a little over two years, he has built up a fine practice, having had some of the most serious cases to encounter, yet has been wonderfully successful. He is located in Sunderland's building, where he can be consulted as regular office hours.

DR. ELIZA COOK.
Can be consulted at her office at the Golden Eagle Hotel, and has been very successful as a practitioner, building up a large practice in our midst.

CURLER AND CURLER.
Attorneys at Law, are located in the Bank building, and are building up a nice practice. They are ready at all times for consultation and to conduct business in all the courts.

BAKER AND WINES.
Office in the Bank building. Attorneys and counselors at law, are reliable and successful lawyers. They are so situated in correspondence with other attorneys that they can attend law matters all over the country, and are ready for consultation at any time, and will practice in any court.

R. M. CLARKE.
Office in the Paving building on Virginia street, is well known as an attorney. He practices in all the courts of the United States, and can be consulted at his office either at Reno or Carson.

THE DENTAL PROFESSION.
Is represented by Dr. H. A. Fredrick, of the First National Bank building; Dr. W. R. Rulison, dental partner in the Paving building; Dr. Phelps, office in Sunderland's building. All are skillful and first class dentists, being fully posted on all of the mysteries of dental science, as well as being equipped with all the latest devices, and scientific appliances for the painless extraction of teeth, as well as to furnish a person with a brand new set.

CHRISTMAS NOTES.

The skeleton in the closet, just now is apt to be a jointed doll.

From the editor's almanac—About this time plant Christmas poems—in the waste basket.

Never look a gift horse in the teeth. It is also wrong to look a Christmas gift in the price mark.

Christmas cards were first published and issued from Sumner's Home Treasury Office, London, in the year 1843. The design of the first one was drawn by J. C. Horsley, R. A.

Don't quarrel with your best girl just to sneak out of buying a Christmas present for her. Don't start out to buy a \$500 musical box for her, then compromise with yourself on a thirty-five cent box of soap paper.

"But, Eliza, if you do not love Charles, you should break your engagement," said her mother sternly. "Yes, I know, mamma, but it seems such a pity to break it off right now in the middle of the holidays, don't you see?"

To Dissipate Cold.
Headache and Fever, to cleanse the system effectively, yet gently, when active or bilious, or when the blood

INDUSTRIES ON THE RIVER

The Wonderful Water-power of the Truckee.

What is Being Done Between Truckee and Reno, in the way of Manufacturing and Ice Cutting.

In order that the stranger, as well as our own people, may know what is being done on the Truckee river in the way of manufacturing, a GAZETTE reporter last week visited every manufacturing plant on the river. He first went to the Sierras 23 miles west of Reno, and as a manufacturing town ranks first.

There are located at that point the mills and factory of the Truckee Lumber Co., George Schaffer, Richardson Bros., the mills owned by the estate of E. Ellen, besides a number of ice works, furniture factory, railroad shops and manufacturing of lesser note.

The Truckee Lumber Co. is, perhaps, the most important of any in the town. Its history dates as far back as the advent of the Central Pacific railroad in 1867, when the name of the town was changed from Cornburn's Station to Truckee. The mill of E. J. Brickell was built for the purpose of furnishing ties for the Central Pacific. After the road was constructed to Reno, and further east, a market was opened by the building up of towns along the line from Truckee to Salt Lake. Shortly after the mill was constructed, Mr. Brickell died last June, and was soon followed by Mr. Brickell, who died in Spokane Falls in September last. The heirs of this valuable estate are now carrying on the business. The mill has a capacity of 70,000 feet per day.

This season's cut amounted to 5,000,000 feet, but that, however, is but one half the amount of lumber turned out in former seasons. The Truckee river not only

FURNISHES THE POWER

To run the mills and factories, but is also employed to convey the logs to the mill. Early every season immense drives of logs are banked near its head waters, and then floated down the stream by the spring floods at the rate of a million feet at a time. This is done by the aid of a dam constructed at Tahoe by Von Schmidt, and a series of smaller dams all the way from the lake to Truckee. The gates of the several dams are closed during the night and the waste waters stored. When they are opened the flood, aided by the river drivers, move the drive on until it reaches its destination. The factory is an immense structure, presenting a fine appearance. It is three stories high and 300 feet long by 60 wide, and the machinery is run by five turbine wheels. The company manufactured and sold 1,000,000 boxes this season, and shipped them to Los Angeles, San Francisco and other Pacific Coast points at the rate of fifty carloads a month. The company employ 150 men, which in itself is an indication of the amount of business the company does.

The company incorporated in 1886 with a capital stock of \$300,000, and officers as follows: E. J. Brickell, President; W. H. Kruger, Superintendent, and C. T. Sonme, Secretary. Mr. Sonme, who is also a stockholder, has since the death of Messrs. Brickell and Kruger, acted as manager of the company's vast interests, and acquitted himself most ably.

In addition to their vast lumber interests, they also conduct one of the largest general merchandise stores in Truckee, succeeding to the immense business of Sisson, Crocker & Co.

RICHARDSON BROTHERS.
Eight miles from Truckee, is a fine steam mill, built in 1874, with a capacity of 40,000 feet a day, and cut this season 4,000,000 feet. Logs are hauled to the mill by an engine with concave wheels, which runs on a track made of round saplings. The friction is so great that it enables the engine to climb much steeper grades than is possible for an engine running on iron rails.

A third string of saplings is laid close to one of the others, forming a chute over which, by means of a wire cable, the engine snakes from five to eight thousand feet at a time, dumping it in the pond at the mill. On its return the engine climbs a grade of 32 inches to the rod. The lumber is hauled to the railroad by means of a steam wagon. Next season they will be prepared to haul 40,000 feet of lumber a day from their mill to Truckee. The lumber is landed in the eastern suburbs of Truckee, and are burned without endangering the plant or interfering with the fish lake.

THE ELLIOTT COMPANY.
Have a steam mill located four miles

yards in Truckee by means of a V flume. When the reporter visited their establishment he was unfortunately in finding all the officers absent attending the court proceedings in the will case, consequently the information obtained was very meagre.

LEWISTON & SMITH.
Erected a steam mill five years ago on the banks of a small tributary to the Truckee, known as Cold Stream. This company's yards are located at Stanford siding on the S. P. R. R., seven miles west of Truckee, to which point the lumber is flumed from the mill, a distance of one and a half miles. The flume, however, extends back into the woods four and a half miles, from which point not less than 10,000 cords of wood are flumed yearly.

Their cut this year amounted to 2,000,000 feet, and they have cut in a season as high as 4,000,000. One hundred and sixty men are employed about the mill and in the woods. They have banked on the siding about 10,000 cords this year. They furnished this season 300,000 feet of snow-shed material and 30,000 ties to the Southern Pacific Company. Two years ago they had a contract for 1,800,000 feet for shed lumber. Their office is at Truckee, with D. G. Smith as Superintendent and General Manager.

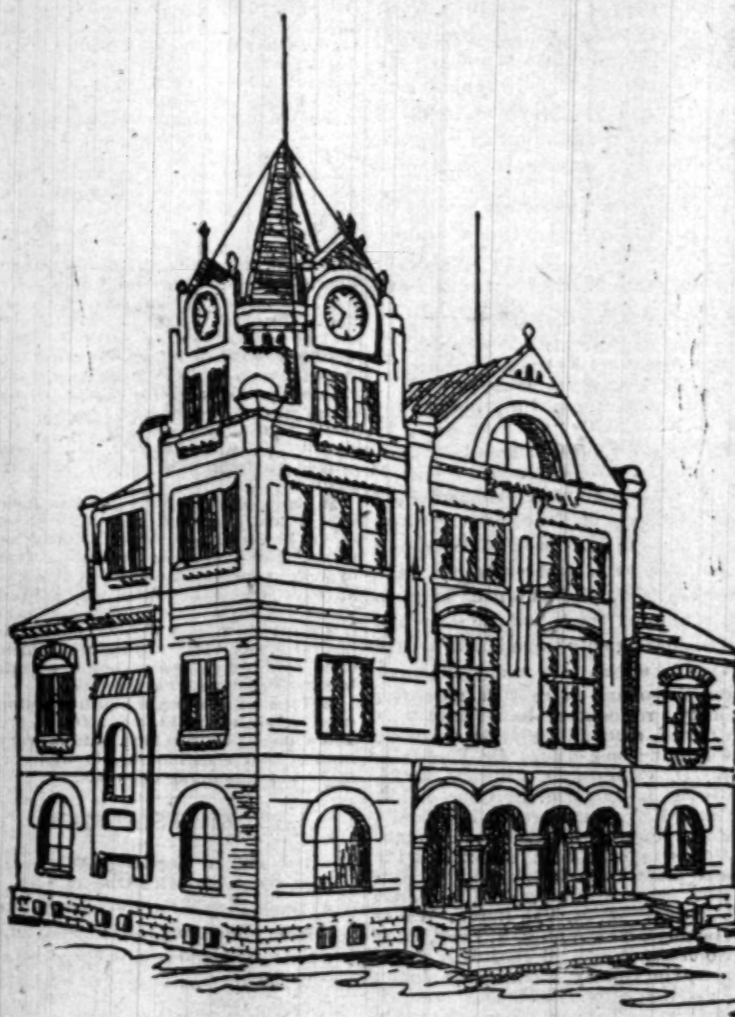
GEORGE SCHAFER

Was one of the early pioneers of Truckee, putting up a mill in 1866, which was burned to the ground, another constructed and burned; and the third one he built on Martis Creek, six miles from Truckee. This is a double mill and has a capacity of 90,000 feet per day. In former years he has cut as high as 7,000,000 feet, but this season he only turned out 2,000,000. He has a railroad constructed for logging purposes fitted out with a locomotive and four cars, by which means he conveys the logs to his mill. The lumber is dumped right from the rollers into a V flume and floated six miles to the yard, situated one mile east of Truckee. During the lumber season he employs one hundred men and finds a market for his product at all towns along the road as far east as Salt Lake.

THE BOCA MILL COMPANY.

Situated at Boca, ten miles east of Truckee, is one of the largest manu-

factories on the river. They cut this year over 6,000,000 feet with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet. They utilize both steam and water for power. The company own large tracts of timber on the Little Truckee river, and float their logs down to the mill by the early spring floods. One hundred and fifty men are employed during the busy season, and thirty men are kept at work all winter cutting and banking logs for the following season's run. Their principal markets are Salt Lake and Arizona. During the fruit shipping season the trains are iced at this company's immense ice house, and 2,500 cars were supplied during this year.



U. S. GOVERNMENT BUILDING, CARSON.

factories on the river. They cut this year over 6,000,000 feet with a daily capacity of 50,000 feet. They utilize both steam and water for power. The company own large tracts of timber on the Little Truckee river, and float their logs down to the mill by the early spring floods. One hundred and fifty men are employed during the busy season, and thirty men are kept at work all winter cutting and banking logs for the following season's run. Their principal markets are Salt Lake and Arizona. During the fruit shipping season the trains are iced at this company's immense ice house, and 2,500 cars were supplied during this year.

The mill was originally constructed by L. E. Doan for the purpose of supplying the C. P. R. R. Co. with lumber, when that great railroad was being built. It was established merely for this purpose, with no expectation whatever of growing to its now great prominence.

But business was successful and the mill was enlarged for a general lumbering business. In 1871 it was sold by Doan to the Friend & Terry Lumber Company, and continued with varying success until 1888, when it was purchased by the Boca Mill Company.

The company conducts a large general store at Boca, but its trade is not confined to that town, it supplying the surrounding country and reaching as far out as the Sierra Valley.

During the summer of 1890 this same company bought and then sold in the coast cities and towns the tire output of nearly all the dairies in the vicinity of Boca, aggregating over 100,000 pounds.

The company's officers are: E. W. Hopkins, President; C. A. Grow, Secretary, and James McDonald, Superintendent.

THE PACIFIC LUMBER & WOOD CO.

Is located at Burkhalter (Camp 18). The mill was built by Thomas Jones in 1880, who also after that time to

was \$300,000. It is a steam mill and has a capacity of 50,000 feet a day. They cut this season 6,000,000 feet, which is 3,000,000 feet less than has been turned out by the mill in a season. The supply of logs is obtained from the country lying between the mill and Hot Springs, Lake Tahoe. The company has ten miles of railroad, two locomotives and ten flat cars for transporting the logs from the forest to the brow of the hill just south of the mill, from whence they are conveyed by a chute to the mill.

The road at present runs within three miles of Hot Springs, where it will eventually terminate. It is the company's intention to make it, in the near future, a favorite route for visitors to Lake Tahoe, thus making it a valuable piece of property, not only for logging but commercial purposes as well. During the lumbering season this company employs 150 men. In connection with the mill is a factory where house trimmings of every kind and character are manufactured.

In connection with all this the company conducts a general merchandise store at Burkhalter. The office is located at Truckee, where the affable and well-known Secretary, W. M. Spaulding, presides, Mr. Burkhalter having charge of the affairs at the mill.

Coming on down the river to Essex we find the steam mill of

S. A. HAMLIN.

With a capacity of about 35,000 feet per day. He cut last year 3,000,000 feet, and employs about 30 men. He hauls his logs to the mill by ox teams. At the busy town of Verdi is the large factory of the

VERDI MILL COMPANY.

Which employ 40 men the year round. O. Lonkey is President, J. F. Condon, Manager and Secretary, and the Board of Trustees consists of C. C. C. Powning, O. Lonkey and J. F. Condon. They manufacture annually into boxes, doors, windows, mouldings, etc., 7,000,000 feet. This lumber all comes from O. Lonkey's Bark mill, situated on Sage Hen Creek, a tributary to Prosser Creek, which in turn flows into the Truckee, and also from Lewis' mill in Sierra Valley, where cut this year amounted to nearly 4,000,000 feet. The lumber from Lewis' mill is hauled to Verdi by a train of steam wagons that move

It is incorporated with J. F. Moody, President; Warren Richardson, Treasurer, and George Daugherty Superintendent.

THE TRUCKEE ICE COMPANY'S
Works are located near the mouth of Martis Creek, a tributary to the Truckee, and their buildings have a capacity of 5,000 tons, being filled annually.

Standing foremost among the ice companies on the river is the

SIERRA LAKE COMPANY.

With large works at Prosser Creek and Boca, as they cut and store annually more than 60,000 tons. Soon after the railroad was built the Summit Ice Co. was organized with a capital stock of \$50,000, and established a plant at Summit Valley, near the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, where they continued operations until 1871, when the severity of the winters forced them to secure a more favorable site for their fast increasing business. They then found on Prosser Creek, a small stream tributary to the Truckee river, where they built a substantial dam, backing the waters of the creek over an area of twenty-five acres. Ice houses were erected and improvements projected which have since caused the Prosser Creek plant to be called the model ice plant of the Pacific Coast.

About this time the capital stock of the company was increased to \$100,000, and the business had its agents in all the principal cities of California and Nevada.

In 1884 business had increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to enlarge the capacity of the plant, and new ice houses were built and the dam raised until the waters of the creek flooded an area of 50 acres, and the storage capacity increased to 2,500 tons. In 1886 it was found necessary to erect additional ice houses, until they had store room for 32,000 tons.

In 1888 the works were found inadequate to the business, and the water rights, titles and buildings of the Boca Ice Co. were purchased, and the two companies consolidated as the Sierra Lake Ice Co.

Boca Lake possesses unsurpassed facilities for the cutting of ice, which fact was soon demonstrated by the new company to such an extent that in the short time that has elapsed since the purchase, the storage capacity has been increased from 4,000 to 28,000 tons, and the acreage of lake surface from 30 to 60 acres.

In 1875 the sales of the Summit Ice Co. reached the neighborhood of 4,000 tons, and in 1891 their sales reached the magnificent total of 52,000 tons. This phenomenal increase of business is due entirely to the careful and painstaking management of the company's officers, who are men widely known throughout California as liberal, progressive business men.

Their policy has always been to improve the quality of their product, regardless of the expense, and this policy has succeeded so well that for the last ten years Prosser Creek has always been called upon to furnish the gilt-edge ice to the trade, and Boca is fast acquiring the same reputation for excellence.

During the summer of 1890 the Sierra Lakes Ice Co. inaugurated the system of icing fruit cars in transit to the East, direct from the ice houses of the company, and expended a large sum of money in the experiment. The experiment has proven a success beyond all expectations, and the foresight of the company may be seen from the fact that while in 1890 but 500 cars were iced, this summer about 2,000 were iced.

The facilities of this company for both storing ice in the winter season and loading into cars in the summer, are unequalled on the Pacific Coast. During the harvest last winter there was cut and stored over 2,000 tons daily during the entire harvest at Prosser Creek, and at Boca the daily harvest was over 1,800 tons. When called upon they have shipped as many as 80 car loads of ice in one day from Prosser Creek, which fast shipping compelled the use of a switch engine at the works, and special trains to take away the loaded cars.

The company's officers are: E. W. Hopkins, President; C. A. Grow, Secretary, and James McDonald, Superintendent.

THE PEOPLE'S ICE COMPANY.

Have a pond at Boca, said to be the coldest place on the river. The houses have a storage capacity of 10,000 tons, which amount is put up and sold each year.

THE MOUNTAIN ICE COMPANY'S.

Works are located one and one-half miles east of Boca, and have a storage capacity of 7,000 tons.

THE FLORISTON ICE COMPANY.

Was incorporated five years ago. Their buildings have a capacity of 8,000 tons. They have of late year's crop about 1,500 tons in store. The ice is handled after the most approved style, and is put up as cheap as any on the river. One and one-half miles below Floriston are the works of the

ROCKY RUN ICE COMPANY.

With a capacity of 5,000 tons. Next on the list comes the magnificent works of the

NATIONAL ICE COMPANY.

With a capacity of 12,000 tons. The entire plant was put up this year, and cost about \$100,000. The buildings are all neat, conveniently arranged for putting up ice, and the company is a solid one. Coming on down the river to Essex we find a neat little plant.

THE ESSEX ICE COMPANY.

Employ about sixty men. Their works are lighted by electricity, both on the pond and in the building. The pond and house were constructed in 1887. The building is 50x300, with 24-foot walls, and a storage capacity of 7,300 tons. Gen. C. C. Powning is owner of three-fourths of the stock, and is the President, Superintendent and boss of the works generally, and expects to get this season a crop sufficient to fill his house.

Returning to Boca there is one important industry that the GAZETTE will mention, and that is the

BOCA BREWING COMPANY.

The late L. E. Doan conceived the idea of establishing this industry at Boca, and in 1880 he began erecting

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

Nevada's Team in the Halls of the National Congress.

A Christmas paper without an allusion to Nevada's representatives in Congress would not be complete, and the GAZETTE herewith presents to its readers a short biographical sketch of the men who have the honor to represent the State in the nation's council.

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES.

There is no man on the Pacific Coast better known than Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada. His life for over twenty years past is a part of the history of the Silver State, and its abundance of mineral wealth has been delved from the earth and sent out in commercial channels largely through his untiring perseverance and faith.

Several times has the Comstock been on the wane; each occasion has called for greater effort on the part of the Senator, and every time he has staked hundreds of thousands of dollars with the hope of drawing a better prize than ever before. His craze for low grade ore to run the mills has been the means of sustaining the lode. Senator Jones was born in Hereford county, England, near the border of Wales, in 1828. He arrived in the United States

in New York City, March 21, 1848, and attended the public schools of that city until he was fifteen years of age. At that age he enlisted in the 8th New Jersey regiment, serving the last two years of the Civil War as a Union defender. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, but speedily recovered and rejoined his regiment, and participated in nearly every battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged until the surrender at Appomattox. He came to this State in 1869, and has been a permanent resident of this commonwealth since that time. He was a miner, laborer and lawyer in turn since that time, and is doing good work now in the halls of Congress.

when still a child, and his parents settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he received the ordinary education of an American youth in the public schools of that city. He moved to California in 1850, and mined in Tuolumne, Calaveras and Trinity counties in 1852 and 1853, and of Trinity he was nominated for Lieutenant Governor on the Republican ticket, but George C. Gorham's weight dragged him down to defeat. The Senator then came to Nevada, and was Superintendent of the Kentuck and Crown Point mines. He unearthed the Crown Point bonanza and made himself a millionaire. In 1873 he was elected United States Senator, and has continued as such ever since, now serving his fourth term. Among his colleagues there is no Senator his superior. His great speeches and work upon the silver question are matters of record, and his reputation as a great Senator is by no means confined to our State or coast.

SENATOR WILLIAM M. STEWART.

Mr. Stewart was born in Lyons, New York county, New York, on August 11, 1827, and at that time was 61 years of age. His family moved to Tumball county, Ohio, when he was yet a child. At 18 he began life for himself, working hard and denying himself everything for an education. He was a student of Yale in 1840, when the California fever caught him, and in May, 1850, he was on the Pacific Coast. He worked as a miner in Nevada county for a number of years. Meantime he studied law, and served as District Attorney of Nevada county for a couple of years. In 1854 he was appointed Attorney-General of California, and moved to San Francisco. He practiced law there and in Nevada City and Downsville until 1860, when he came to this State and hung out his

shingle in Virginia City. There he enjoyed a large and lucrative practice until Nevada was admitted to the Union, when he was elected the first United States Senator, and was re-elected in 1889. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention and also of the Territorial Council. He did much to enlarge the mail service, for the mint at Carson, besides influencing important national legislation. In 1888 he returned to this State, and in 1887 he was elected to again serve the people in the National Congress, and what he has accomplished is well known. Probably no Senator on the floor has done so much for the cause of silver as has Senator Stewart, and he is a candidate for re-election, and the way it now looks will have no opposition.

HON. H. F. BARTINE.
Nevada's Representative in the lower House of Congress is now serving his second term. Mr. Bartine was born

in New York City, March 21, 1848, and attended the public schools of that city until he was fifteen years of age. At that age he enlisted in the 8th New Jersey regiment, serving the last two years of the Civil War as a Union defender. He was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, but speedily recovered and rejoined his regiment, and participated in nearly every battle in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged until the surrender at Appomattox. He came to this State in 1869, and has been a permanent resident of this commonwealth since that time. He was a miner, laborer and lawyer in turn since that time, and is doing good work now in the halls of Congress.

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Reno Evening Gazette

ALLEN C. BRAGG,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Thursday, December 24, 1891

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THIRD PAGE—Residence and office of Francis G. Newlands, residence of W. O. H. Martin and W. D. Phillips; "Village Improvement," by J. E. Crooks.
FOURTH PAGE—"Holding Her Own," cuts of the First National Bank, Reno Lumber Co.'s mill and Palace Hotel.
FIFTH PAGE—"Industries on the River," "Our representatives in Congress," with portraits, cuts of the U. S. Government building at Carson.
SIXTH PAGE—Editorial and miscellaneous.
SEVENTH PAGE—Sketch of Francis G. Newlands, with portrait; interesting local matter.
EIGHTH PAGE—"The Irrigation Question," by Francis G. Newlands; sketch of Hon. S. C. Wright, with portrait; "A Few Familiar Friends," "Agriculture," by G. E. Peckham; "Ties and Knots," cut of the residence of I. M. Fulton; "Sugar Beets," illustrated; "Christmas," by Rev. Wm. Lucas; sketch of the life of Hon. C. C. Johnson, with portrait.
NINTH PAGE—Nevada's future, with cut of her Asylum; Life Insurance; Marriage and Deaths; "The Christmas Habit," by Kate V. Roff.
TENTH PAGE—"Our School Privileges," with cuts of buildings; Nevada or New England, by R. L. Fulton.
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TO-MORROW being Christmas, and the GAZETTE force being desirous of rustling for a good dinner no paper will be issued from this office.

Gird Up Your Loins.

ANOTHER mile stone in the tide of time will be passed to-morrow, and we take this occasion to wish each and every reader of the GAZETTE the happiest of happy Christmases. The sand of time for old 1891 are fast running low and a few more grains will fall and the glass will have to be turned and 1892 will be heralded in with clanging of gongs and ringing of bells and the people of Nevada can bow their heads during the last hours of 1891, and with feelings of deepest remembrance return thanks for the bountiful benefits that have been vouchsafed to them during the year. As the many happy families throughout the State sit down to their Christmas dinner to-morrow they can discuss with profit and pleasure, sadness and heartaches, the changes that have taken place since last Christmas. The prattle of many a little one has been hushed forever and many a home made desolate, and all we can say to comfort them is "Suffer little children to come unto Me for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." To all those who have a vacant chair by the fire-side the GAZETTE offers its deepest sympathy, but let us all on the morrow put aside the heart aches and try to look at the bright side of life's picture. While many other portions of the world are famine stricken, Nevada has been generally favored with good health and plenty; mother earth has responded liberally to the magic touch of man and has yielded bountifully, and we are blessed with all that goes to make life worth living and add to the comfort, joys and brightness of happy homes. While Nevada has not been visited by a boom, her growth, particularly in the western part of the State, have been steady and substantial. In general business she has held her own; few, if any, failures have been recorded, and the credit of her merchants and tradesmen has not been questioned. The farmers and stockmen have had a good year and are recovering from the loss of two years ago, and are better prepared than ever before to go into the winter, and for any emergency.

Notwithstanding the low price of silver the mining industry has been fairly prosperous and the promised legislation on free coinage will give it renewed activity in the future; in fact all kind of business has shared in the general prosperity and all are the better prepared to begin the New Year, with a determination to gain ground. Reno has improved as steadily in this as in past years, and will continue so to do until she ranks with the best of towns west of the Rockies. Croakers will now and then be heard to grumble, as they do in all other towns, but the croaking, like themselves, will be a failure and will come to naught. If we all pull together with a will, Nevada will have a year of great prosperity. Many movements are on the tapis for improvements and we can all look forward to a good year if we will grasp the opportunity that will be presented. Most of them will be carried out, few if any will fail.

The New Year will bring about another political struggle and Nevada may be a potent factor in the National College. It is well

sonalities and bickering, so prevalent in all towns, be forever buried, and men who are prominent in public affairs work for the public weal, and not be swayed from the right by some trifling ambition of their own. Don't set fire to your neighbor's house because you do not like him, and burn your own while doing so. Remember that "whatever helps thy enemy helps thyself." In other words do not pull down anything that the more progressive build up, for you will share in the prosperity. Let every one cast his bread on the waters as the tide of 1892 comes rippling in, and it will be returned ten fold.

The Great Awakening.

The citizens of Nevada seem utterly oblivious to the immense activity which is going on all around them in the way of material development. In all this vast region west of the Missouri river there is the greatest activity ever known, but Nevada seems to have drifted out of the current and fallen into a slumber from which none of the rush and bustle seems likely to awaken her. Everywhere the wealth of waters is being stored, and its value being turned into the comforts of life in thousands of happy homes. Utah has one canal and reservoir that will cost a couple of million dollars. Colorado has systems that will cost much more. Idaho is on the move. Arizona and New Mexico are storing water, reclaiming land and growing past us rapidly. California is putting twenty millions into bonds to spend for storage and irrigation, and we sit still and the only sound we hear is the wheezing croak of discouragement. Just across the border, in sight of the State line in fact, great systems are under way, and still we love to tell of what natural advantages we find in our chosen home, of the fertile lands and lovely climate, of the beautiful flowers, delicious berries and juicy fruits we can grow, and yet when we come to develop our wealth our hands fall lifeless at our sides and our lips are dumb.

This is not the way we like to picture ourselves to outsiders. We are given, rather, to telling of how far we are ahead of the people of older States in enterprise and liberality. We laugh at the uddle and scorn the cant, feeling an air of great superiority over those who use them for money, and yet, as remarked by a writer in another column, if Nevada's undeveloped wealth lay in any of those older States, it would not be a week before means would be set on foot to get it out.

All we need is to organize for the effort and get ourselves in line for the great wave of improvement which is sweeping over the whole country. There seems to be a class here that does not understand the benefits which come from an increase of population. They have not learned the ABC of the creation of wealth, and a kindergarten would be too strong for their minds. With all America working to get settlers in for the purpose of building up towns and improving prices of real estate, increasing the comforts of living and the value of existence in every way, there is a class in Nevada who think the laws of nature are suspended here, and that more people would be a detriment instead of an advantage to those already here. They pretend to believe, although it is hard to think them sincere, that more farmers would overstock the market and destroy prices. They need only look to the history of any community on earth to see this theory utterly destroyed, and still they will not look. New settlers would work to raise things they could sell, and there is no trouble in finding plenty. The cheese and butter, egg and poultry, pork and mutton, beef and hay markets can never be overstocked, if every acre in Nevada is put into cultivation. On the contrary if we had twice as many people raising these things every town in the State would multiply by three, for manufactures could then live and every branch of trade would flourish. Each settler would have several to feed, clothe and school. He would buy houses and fences, buy harness and wagons, tea, coffee and shoes, and add in every way to the prosperity of every man around him. The railroads would do more, and would not only lower their rates but would extend their lines and build branches. Real estate would rise in value, people would be attracted by that, and a hearing of one climate would come here for their health. Millions of people are hunting for climate and Nevada would get a share of their patronage.

In all these things Nevada is not alone. The New Year will bring about another political struggle and Nevada may be a potent factor in the National College. It is well

The Three Graces.

The three prominent figures in the Democratic party to-day are all sons of the Empire State, and each is a study in his way. It would be difficult to find a more striking contrast than each presents to the other two. Mr. Flower has been a very successful man in everything he has ever undertaken. He has amassed vast wealth and risen in politics from the ranks to be Governor of the greatest State in the Union. At present he is more of an echo of David B. Hill than an original power in his party, and may be counted upon to act in the position assigned him in the game which that astute politician is playing. If it will serve Tammany's purpose best he will be their candidate for President. If not he will be their willing tool in some other sphere. He has been non-committal on all great questions and is ready to drop on whichever side he is ordered to.

Governor Hill's rise from the station of a second rate lawyer in a country town to the dual position of Governor of New York and Senator of the United States has been the work of his self reliance. There was no demand for him anywhere until he made it. He is the greatest living exponent of the latter day oratory, which enables a man to talk all day and say nothing. He uses language to conceal his convictions, and is always on the fence. No living man could tell where his vote would go on the silver question, the construction of a navy, or any economic question. Tammany loves him next to the Tiger, and he is in every way worthy of the company he keeps. If it can nominate him for President he will be the man, but Tammany will be the power behind the throne. The western idea of him is expressed by the remark of a prominent Democrat who said, when his name was mentioned for the nomination, "Oh! we don't want that hoodlum."

In marked contrast to Hill's craft and Flowers' subservience is Grover Cleveland's stupid candor and blunt honesty. He is as different from the other two as they are from each other, and even more so. He has such self esteem that he seems to imagine that when he makes up his mind he makes up the mind of half the people in the Union. So poorly off for Presidential timber is the Democratic party that these three men are almost the only ones thought of for that great office. If Cleveland was as strong in New York State as is Hill there would be no doubt of his nomination. On the contrary if Hill was as strong outside of that State as Cleveland, he would virtually have no opposition. As it is they may kill each other off, and Flower or some other man come in. Whatever is the result there ought to be no difficulty in naming any one of a hundred Republican statesmen who can beat either one of them easily.

In an interesting communication from our old neighbor, Mr. George E. Peckham, we are told that when he first came to this valley fruit was almost an impossibility, and no one thought trees ever would bear here. Now there is no trouble at all about getting good crops.

It would be interesting to know how much of this change is due to the presence of a town and well warmed houses scattered through the country. It will be said by some that the heat from a house could have no effect for it would go right off and be lost in space. It must, of course, go somewhere and in going it would have more or less effect. Heat goes out steadily from all the cracks and through every shingle of each house, and it must effect the air a good deal in a valley like ours. It may have something to do with the fruit business by preserving the trees in extreme cold weather, and saving them from frosts at all times.

THE Ladie's Home Journal has a list of opinions from well known men and women upon the subject of wines at dinner, and the answers show that there is a very marked decrease of both quantity and strength consumed. The one, two and three bottle men we read about in old literature are unknown in American society, and the man who got drunk and lay under the table has not been seen for many years. There is a great reform in all such matters, and public morals are improving.

A NEW YORK writer in the December Century advises the people of small towns to now buy blocks

It is with a degree of pride, and we think it pardonable, that this splendid 12-page Christmas number of the GAZETTE is presented to its many readers. But few who have not had newspaper experience can understand the amount of labor involved in getting up such a paper. The cuts of the subjects illustrated were all made in the GAZETTE office by our special artist, A. E. Wright, and add much to its appearance. We are placed under great and lasting obligations to our friends who have contributed so largely to the paper's success. Among those the GAZETTE returns its thanks to General C. C. Powling, President S. A. Jones of the University, R. L. Fulton, Francis G. Newlands, Dr. H. Bergstein, N. W. Roff, J. E. Crooks of Haywards, Cal., Professor N. E. Wilson, G. E. Peckham, Rev. Wm. Lucas, Mrs. Mary S. Doten, and others, for articles contributed.

The labor in the composing and press rooms has been long and tedious, and to our foreman James Morris credit is due for the able manner in which he has handled the copy and forms. To the compositors, A. J. Pritchett, Charlie Williams, Francis Porter, Mrs. May Morris, H. P. Remington, John Shaver, and Charlie Campbell, who have worked so hard to help us out, we return thanks. It is by far the best paper ever attempted in the State before and we hand it to our readers knowing that our efforts to give them good, wholesome Christmas reading will be appreciated.

ATTENTION is called to a valuable contribution from the practical pen of J. E. Crooks, the well-known banker of Haywards, Cal. Mr. Crooks gives us some wholesome truth and sound advice. Reno is getting too large for grays sidewalks and muddy streets. We have outgrown our babyhood and must begin to figure on making ourselves presentable to strangers. The benefits will more than outweigh the cost.

THE State of Nevada should make an exhibit at the next California State Fair. It would have a tendency to open the eyes of our neighbors about the resources and capabilities of Nevada.

POWNING'S ADDITION.

The Most Lovely Residence Portion of Reno.

There is no better evidence of the rapid growth of Reno than the showing made in what is called Powning's Addition, but a tract really in the center of town, lying as it does between the railroad track and the river, and commencing only three blocks west of Virginia street. It was opened four years ago and since that time over thirty residences have been constructed, among the number being the very handsome ones of Dr. Bergstein, W. D. Phillips, Dr. Church, C. C. Chase, L. Capurro, S. Cone, W. T. Craig, F. Vallancourt, D. McKim, Frank Stewart, A. Patterson, James Morris and H. L. W. Knox, and the less pretentious but handsome cottages of M. J. Curtis, B. C. Shearer, F. Robb, W. M. Van Buren, Walter Hastings, E. Dunning, J. Long, Mrs. Norcross, A. M. Beebe, J. E. Shannon, L. Gentry, E. S. Lieve, James Bristol, J. Stroli, E. M. Thompson, H. Shultke. There are other fine ones to be built next spring. Henry Anderson and P. L. Flannagan, the well-known and wealthy sheepmen, have secured locations and will erect \$6,000 and \$5,000 homes. H. E. Rule will build a handsome cottage. General Powning will build a couple of lovely cottages, and may possibly build an elegant residence on the full block he has reserved. There are several others who have purchased lots who intend to make homes for themselves, and in another year every available building spot in that section will be improved. There is one great advantage to this place, in that all the houses are new and modern, and as others are constructed in the years to come they will all present the same uniformly fresh appearance. This addition was a great speculation for its owner. He has sold several large tracts and enough lots to give him a net of \$20,000. The remaining lots will readily sell at \$400 and \$500 next year, for Reno is growing and good building locations are becoming scarce where all the conveniences of water, gas and sewerage can be had. Next spring the fine driveway, Riverside Avenue, will be fully improved, and with Keystone Avenue and Second street, unquestionably form the best driveway in and around Reno. The attraction of the new park, the large block in the southwest corner of this addition, will prove a feature, and altogether it can be truthfully said that the time is near at hand that those who have failed to take advantage of the tempting offers made by the owner will express their regrets and wish they had straddled a point to get a suitable home. He will be a wise man who now secures the best of that which is left. It is very evident that no such bargain has ever been and are now being offered will ever again be presented.

M'KISSICK'S OPERA HOUSE

JOHN PIPER LESSEE.

Three nights only, with New Year's and Saturday Matinee, commencing,

THURSDAY EVE'G, DEC. 31, 1891.

The Wilber Co.!

Supported by the Versatile Actor,

- James R. McCann -

And the Charming Actress,

Lizzie Kendall!

In a repertoire of pronounced comedy and dramatic successes, with a change of play nightly. Opening bill the picturesque Southern drama,

THE PLANTER'S WIFE.

NEW YEAR'S MATINEE,

RIP VAN WILKIE.

FRIDAY NIGHT,

THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.

SATURDAY MATINEE.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

CAN WE MAKE RAIN.

A Graphic Description of Melbourne's Methods as Far as Known.

A friend hands us a letter written by an eye witness to the operations of Frank Melbourne, the cloud-cracker, at one of his recent experiments. He said:

"What I think of Frank Melbourne, the rain doctor, is hard for me to say. Down in my mind I think him a fraud. Nevertheless rain came all right after two days work on his part, and the weather turned out just as he said it would."

He turned up here Monday morning (14th) and I escorted him around the city until he found a suitable building to commence operations in. He finally selected the school house as being the only place he could work in. He immediately took his baggage over, consisting of a bundle of bedding, trunk and a very heavy valise. (The valise he won't let any one touch but himself, it is supposed to contain the apparatus that does the business.) He requires a small hole in the roof to work his machine, whatever it is. In this case he utilized the stove pipe going through the roof. At 9:30 A. M. he fastened all the windows on the inside, put papers and curtains up to them all, so no one could see inside, locked himself in, and commenced work. His tools were taken to him by his brother, and he slept in his laboratory during his stay here. When he commenced, all local indications were favorable to clear and dry weather. The barometer was high, and not a single cloud was in the sky; light southeast wind. During the 14th not a cloud was visible until evening, when the sun set behind a few clouds, but after sunset they disappeared. At this stage of the proceedings Melbourne told us, from inside the building, that everything was working satisfactorily and that to-morrow, the 15th, we would notice a change in the appearance of things, and that he would surely have rain before noon on the 15th at the outside. On the morning of the 15th a few clouds appeared in the southeast, which gradually increased around the horizon until towards evening these clouds were all round, but none overhead. These finally closed up about sunset, making it completely cloudy in all directions. About 10 o'clock A. M. on this day, the atmosphere took on a very peculiar aspect, and it lasted all day. A very slight haze, hardly discernible, but everywhere, took on a bluish look, all shadows were sharp cut and very plain, reminding one of an eclipse of the sun. The telegraph wires threw shadows on the ground very distinct, which I have never seen before, only during an eclipse. Between 7 and 8 o'clock that evening it began to sprinkle a little, and we had a terrible wind storm which seemed to blow from all points of the compass at once. I never experienced a harder wind here or a more variable one. It rained during the night 6-100 of an inch here, and much heavier in the near vicinity; one inch on the mountains twenty miles east, and about 1/2 inch 100 miles west. On the morning of the 16th it rained here 4-100 of an inch, and much more east, with a heavy southeast wind all day. There was a big hail storm south and west. At noon of the 16th, Melbourne ceased his labors, claiming the wind was too high to bring any more rain at present; and another reason given was, that as he had a contract to bring rain the week following, he didn't want to keep the elements stirred up too much before he got in his work there."

It looks to me a little unreasonable that a man can monkey through a stove pipe and raise clouds 200 miles away. But everything turned out just exactly as he said it would. The haze, variable winds, and clouding around the entire horizon came just as he said it would; it is a very mysterious business any way. Everything Melbourne does is done in secret, not even his brother knowing what he does. Melbourne is a bright looking young man of slight build, with full beard and a clear pleasant face. He is very modest and sensible in his manner, and has made many converts.

INTERESTING STATISTICS.

Washoe Well Supplied With all That Goes to Make One Happy.

Assessor Fletcher's roll shows the following interesting statistics: Number of acres of land inclosed in Washoe county, 49,315; number of acres under cultivation, 28,369; in wheat 987 acres that gave a yield of 30,705 bushels; number acres in barley 303, that yielded 40,315 bushels; oats, 225 acres yielded 6,085 bushels; 188 acres in potatoes that gave a yield of 912 tons; 25,622 acres in hay land that yielded 46,672 tons. There are 21,328 apple trees in the county, 319 peach trees, 1,184 pear trees, 1,179 plum, 436 cherry and 589 prune. There are 760 grape vines, mostly in bearing; 141,000 strawberry vines, 11,045 currant bushes, 6,790 poplar trees, 850 elm, 100 black walnut, 1,000 locust, and 120 ash. The county has 4,280 horses, 148 mules, 1,764 cows, and there were at the time the assessment was levied 6,254 beef cattle, 13,092 stock cattle, 101,625 sheep, 1,413 Angora goats. There are 107 miles of railroad in the county, three wood and lumber flumes, one flour mill, two saw mills, two quartz mills, ten storage reservoirs and 120 miles of irrigating ditches.

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THE WHITE HOUSE—CLOTHIERS AND FURNISHERS.

Nothing Succeeds Like Success!

Popular House.

Popular Goods.

Popular Prices.

A successful business carried on for fifteen years, and which has always given satisfaction, is in itself a sufficient guarantee to the general public.

THE WHITE HOUSE

IS THE PLACE TO BUY

Single and OVERCOATS Double Breasted

Also Box Coats in all the different grades.

OUR LINE OF—

Full Dress Suits

Is acknowledged to excel in design, fit and quality, anything ever offered here before, and we are having great success with them.

OUR NECKWEAR

Is the very latest out, and suitable for the farmer, merchant, laborer or mechanic.

In fact we carry the most stylish stock of any Clothier in town, from hat to boot.

Give us a call and inspect our goods before making your purchase. We don't ask you to buy unless we can make it an object.

The White House,

ABRAHAM BROS., Props.

Branch Store, Walla Walla, Wash. S. F. Office, 121-123 Sansome St.

A. H. MANNING.

BEAUTIFUL CHINA!

Must be seen to be appreciated.

PLUMBING

—AND—

GAS FITTING.

None but the most

SKILLED WORKMEN

EMPLOYED.

WAGONS, - CARTS

—AND—

FARM IMPLEMENTS

MACHINE

EXTRAS!

A Specialty.

PAINTS, - OILS

VARNISHES.

Agent for the Monnd City Prepared Paint.

A. H. MANNING.

Hotel CLARENDON,
Reno, Nevada.
First Class in every respect. Everything new, with all modern improvements.
Hot and Cold Baths Free
Conducted on the European Plan.
OFF. RAILROAD DEPOT.
A. J. CLARK, Prop.
1201 N. 1st

THE BANK OF NEVADA,

RENO.....NEVADA.

Capital Stock, Fully Subscribed, \$300,000.

Will buy and sell exchange on San Francisco, New York, London, and the principal Eastern and European Cities.

Board of Directors: M. D. Foley, J. A. Clark, M. D. Foley, George Russell.

Officers: M. D. Foley, J. A. Clark, M. D. Foley, George Russell.

THE TOWN OF RENO.

Its Advantages as a Business and Social Center.

Its Societies, Churches, Schools and Trade Generally.

"What advantages does Reno offer to induce people to settle here?" This question was recently asked by a new-comer to the town, and is one more frequently heard than any other. To the questioner much depends upon whom he addresses as to what idea he will receive of Reno and her resources.

Should he ask of one of the numerous class in the town, that are living and have lived in the same well-worn groove for the last twenty-five years he will probably receive this answer: "Advantages? Why, none at all! Reno is going down, times are hard and are constantly growing worse, and it is useless to try to build up such a town." On the other hand, if he questions the progressive class of people he will then receive a much more favorable, and in the main, truthful reply.

To a stranger, what are the advantages Reno offers? He comes to the town, generally, after a long ride in the cars, the last day of which through the deserts and dusty plains of Eastern Nevada has confirmed in his mind all the stories he has ever heard of this uninviting land. And so he reaches Reno, which at first sight seems a straggling, uninteresting village of a few thousand inhabitants. The next day the traveler searches for the advantages and finds them; not in the schemes that are to render the town prosperous next year, or the year after when the new railroad comes through, irrigation is advanced and new industries opened, but the advantages that are even now present.

He finds Reno to be on the line of a great trans-continental thoroughfare, and at the junction of two branch roads. Over the Southern Pacific comes a third and more of all the traveling public, and of the vast amount of freight which daily passes from the Eastern and Middle States to the Pacific Coast, and in return the trains go back laden with the varied products of the coast, augmented by the trade of the Orient. To the north winds the N. C. & O. R. R., a narrow-gauge which, though meeting with so many drawbacks during its construction, now extends eighty miles to the rich farming lands of the eastern slope of California, and soon to be extended further, thus bringing the trade of Eastern Oregon, as well, to this place. During the last year the company have vastly increased its freight traffic, completed its buildings at Amadee and opened a thriving colony in the Honey Lake Valley.

In the opposite direction runs the Virginia & Truckee railroad through the famous mining country of Nevada to Virginia with its vast wealth. Through Reno must pass every ounce of silver and gold exported from these mines, whether in the ore sent to the smelter to be refined, or in the shining bars of bullion. The supplies and passengers for Virginia, Carson and the various towns along the route are all transported through Reno. At the Mound House the Carson & Colorado connects with the V. & T. This little road stretches out, apparently in an aimless way, through the sagebrush for 300 miles to reach at last one of the richest farming lands to be found in the Union. Land, which without irrigation, produces the most abundant crops of every variety of fruit, vegetables and cereals, and at Hawthorne, with its warmer climate, much of a tropical nature.

So much for the center of the railroads opening up this varied country. What are the pursuits of the people? Not in mining, for to the stranger's surprise he finds that Reno only depends indirectly upon the mines, and that Nevada is becoming noted for other things besides her mineral wealth.

If he is interested in live stock a brief conversation with one of the large cattle owners will give him an abundance of ideas concerning the industry and its importance in this extent of this section. That of an average 10,000 head of cattle are wintered in Washoe Valley, while added to these are thousands more brought in to be shipped. While 120,000 head of sheep is estimated to be owned in the county, which give the finest of wool and mutton, consequently with a little capital a man can enter into the stock industry and get a good return for the money invested.

To speak of the barren waste of Nevada seems a misnomer to one viewing the country in Washoe Valley. All through the plain, on the lower foot-hills and even in the sheltered nooks of the higher mountains lie hundreds of acres ready to yield a plentiful harvest under the magical touch of water. Would the stranger look for the wealth of Reno he can see it to a great degree spread out before him in the farms which lie in every direction around the town. On all of these can be produced at present three crops of alfalfa, and after the first harvest the fields afford pasturage for cattle for several months. Wheat, oats and barley also grow well, and a few acres planted with vegetables, with a little care, net the farmer hundreds of dollars.

sale would have been found. "But this is an exceptional year grows some one." Grant that, yet last year was also an "exceptional" year, for hay as over 5,000 tons were sold at high prices, with a market for it reaching to South America. A few years ago Nevada wool commanded the highest figure for all that could be procured, and more wanted, and so it goes each year, bringing a ready sale for at least the majority of the commodities raised in this vicinity.

The business centered in the town itself hardly bears out the testimony of hard times, as each merchant will acknowledge to a fairly prosperous year, and a locality that can support twelve groceries, six hardware men, numerous dry goods stores, a planing mill, flour mill, two banks and a reduction works, to say nothing of the various smaller enterprises, is assuredly not a deserted one. Being the county seat adds to the amount of business, and with the State Insane Asylum, the Government Survey Office, and the place of the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society, Reno commands a large amount of interest from the entire State. The two daily papers, the *Journal* and the *Gazette*, with their weekly editions, would be creditable to far larger towns.

Satisfied with the possibilities of a business venture, the stranger turns his attention in another direction. "What do we offer in an educational and social way?"

An answer to the first is readily found. The district is divided into three wards, each with its school-house for the primary departments, while the Grammar and High School occupy a central position in a three-story brick building. All the schools are well fitted with educational appliances, and employ a corps of thirteen trained teachers.

The University affords an opportunity for a higher course. Since its opening, five years ago, it has grown from one building, two professors and a few pupils, to need four three-story buildings and fourteen instructors, with 150 students in attendance. The University Hill is indeed a guiding light to those in search of an education. Add to these Mt. St. Marys, under the careful guidance of the Dominican Sisters, the Episcopal School for Girls with its past record of efficient work, and a private kindergarten for the little ones, and no doubt will be expressed of the chances for instruction, thorough in every detail.

Scattered through the town are the churches of the different denominations: Methodist, Episcopal, Catholic, Baptist, with its pretty little building recently completed, and the Congregational with the present church, and a new one in course of erection. With such provision one need not want in religion for lack of means supplied.

Should one be a member of a secret society he would not feel isolated with the following list to choose from: Reno Lodge F. & A. M., No. 13, Reno Chapter R. A. M., No. 7, Eastern Star I. O. O. F. Truckee No. 14, I. O. O. F., Reno No. 9, I. O. O. F., Reno Encampment, I. O. O. F., Rebecca No. 7, K. of P., Amity No. 8, Knights of Honor, A. O. U. W. No. 5, G. A. R., Mitchell Post, G. A. R., Lad's Relief Corps, Good Templars, Red Men Minnehaha, Bouchard Council No. 274, C. B. L., Y. M. C. A., Reno Council No. 67, all active and energetic Lodges with interested members.

For amusement the frequent advent of good theatrical troupes gives the public a chance to hear many of the best dramatic works, while aside from these are numerous lectures, entertainments and musicals given during the winter months.

The town itself is attractively located on the banks of the Truckee, and much has been done to beautify it. The handsome homes and public buildings also increase its attractiveness.

In a brief time the enquiring stranger may find an answer to his query; that to the men with capital they wish to invest, content at first with a moderate profit; to the energetic mechanic willing to give a fair equivalent for good wages, and to the enterprising farmer that will systematically cultivate the ground, to each and all of these Reno offers advantages of business and cultivation that can nowhere be surpassed.

THAT EXTRA EDITION.

It Requires Modern Appliances to Make a Newspaper Nowadays. The *News* plaintively says: "Some persons in Carson have an idea that owing to the arrest of G. M. Osgoodby, the *News* solicitor, the extra edition will not be issued. The following telegram from the the Columbian Engraving Company of Chicago, is sufficient guarantee that the delay in its appearance is not caused by that gentleman's arrest. In reference to time given in your letter of Dec. 18th, we beg to say that it is utterly impossible to turn out such a large amount of work inside of five days. We, of course, employ a great many artists, but considering the Christmas season, we are doing very well by getting your work out by Dec. 31st."

The *News* in experiencing the inconvenience of trying to run a new-fashioned newspaper in an old-fashioned way. It shows wonderful enterprise for a yearling but long before it is twenty years old it will have outgrown such methods.

THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

The Churches to Have a Festival for the Children. According to the time-honored custom, to-night, Christmas eve, will be devoted to the children, and the members of the Sunday Schools are to be made happy. The different churches are all prettily decorated with evergreens and Xmas mottoes, and in each one this evening will be a Christmas tree with its wonderful fruit. The exercises will consist of recitations, carols and finally the distribution of the gifts. Let every parent go to the festival and enjoy the evening with the little ones.

A Considerate Friend. An exchange tells of a neighbor who died and left 14 years.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.

An Active "Citizen Who is Doing Much for His State."

We present the familiar features of the famous financier and lawyer, Mr. Francis G. Newlands, whose active participation in all the affairs which concern the welfare of Nevada since he came here, has made him, perhaps, as well known as any man we have. Mr. Newlands was born in the State of Georgia, over forty years ago, and after a course of study at Yale came to California where he engaged in the practice of the law, and took a first rank among the live young men of that State. In the course of a most successful career his vast business interests brought him to Nevada, where he at once established a lovely home upon the south bank of the Truckee river overlooking the village and the valley and the mountains beyond, in a scene remarkable for grandeur and beauty. Mr. Newlands never lived in a place in his life without trying to add to its prosperity and bring out its advantages. It is a joke of Mrs. Newlands' that when he dies and enters the door of Saint Peter's famous health resort, he will immediately discover many ways of improving it, and will at once suggest to the management a general re-organization of the whole place. It would require a long article to describe the many suggestions which have presented themselves to Mr. Newlands since he came to Nevada, and which he has tried to lead the people to adopt. One very valuable one was the improvement of the river and the opening of walks or drives upon either bank; others were the building of a street railway, the improving of grounds and beautifying of the town. Taking up a larger plan



Hon. Francis G. Newlands.

he has investigated the capacity of the State for colonization purposes and has found the raw materials of an empire lying almost untouched. Grand opportunities exist for storing water at small expense, and plenty of places to use it on. He has made purchases at the request of the citizens, of a large number of such properties and holds them subject to their needs in order to protect them from imposition in prices. If Mr. Newlands is met with a spirit of co-operation by the citizens, he shows a disposition to do much to improve and build up the State. Quite a number have assayed to misunderstand his position and prevent a large and comprehensive plan such as he has suggested, but the most of the citizens hope to see good results from his enlightened efforts. Mr. Newlands was the leading spirit in the organization of a Board of Trade, which has done much to advertise our advantages to the world and has changed the sentiment of the older States toward us. He has used all his influence and powers, ever since he has made his home here, to build up and stimulate the spirit of others to do the same. A man of his social position and talent, his energy, wealth and wit, is a valuable friend, and his work will begin to tell if he had a few more like him, or if all who are here could pull together, Nevada would feel the benefit, and everybody be better off. No citizen of the Republic has worked harder or done more on the silver question than Francis G. Newlands. His time, talent and money have been devoted to the cause, and he has written and spoken volumes upon it. As the Vice President of the National Silver Committee his duties have been arduous, but they have been cheerfully and ably performed. In all matters concerning the State and its future Mr. Newlands has been indefatigable. He has attended no convention, and has lived on all occasions has been a leader. He is a tireless worker and is always found studying and laboring for the development of the west.

THE WILBER COMPANY. At McKissick's Opera House next week—Popular Prices—Two Matinees. The Wilber Company in a repertory of comedies and dramas open at McKissick's next Thursday for three nights, with change of programme nightly. The initial play will be the "Pianist's Wife." The prices will be 20, 30 and 40 cents—no higher. The Cheyenne Leader says of the Company in the "Pianist's Wife": James R. McCann, who personated "Albert Graham," the leading character in the story, is a very proper and competent actor and gives a splendid rendition of the part. Miss Lizzie Kendall as "Edith Gray," the pianist's wife, is a very pretty and accomplished lady and played the part with much effect. The box sheet is open at Pinner's for the sale of reserved seats.

Struck the Paper Cutter. "What are you crying about?" asked a kindhearted stranger of a lad who was standing in front of a newspaper office weeping as if his heart would break. "Oh, dad's gone up to heaven to lick the editor," said the boy, who came down yet," pursued the gentleman. "Pieces of him have," exclaimed the boy, indulging in a fresh burst of tears, "and I'm expecting the rest every minute."

Carson Christmas.

The Tribune says: The indications are that the masquerade ball arranged to take place at the Carson Opera House on Christmas night under the management of Fredrick's Orchestra

BREVITIES.

Local and General Intelligence.

Santa Claus will be on deck to-night. Call at the Merchant's Exchange for hot winter drinks.

Look out for the masquerade ball Christmas night at Armory Hall.

There is a strong possibility of a second flour mill in Reno next year.

Fort Sill, Idaho, Indians are preparing for a Messiah craze in the spring. Osgoodby, alias Austin, the newspaper canvasser, was taken below last night.

Marcus Fredrick keeps the finest brands of cigars and sells them at the lowest prices.

Hops would grow well on Washoe county land, and the crop prove a profitable one.

The signs of the times clearly point to a great advance in prices of real estate in Reno.

John Belz is the only barber in town who runs three chairs and does not keep his customers waiting.

Get your photographs for Christmas now at "Stier's Reader's." They do the best work and the cheapest. If there is no mortal so low but that he can see one more degraded than himself and feel proud of his superiority.

Al Livingston of Carson has made application for a patent to the Iteo Gold Mining claim in Hot Springs Mining District, Douglas county.

W. Pinner has on exhibition at his pharmacy the latest designs in Xmas goods, just received from Chicago. Everyone invited to inspect them. If Superintendent Shockey of the Mt. Diablo and other Candelaria mines, has recommended to his companies the removal of their quartz mills to Reno.

The outgoing trains have been loaded for a day or two past with teachers and pupils from the Reno schools going home to spend the holidays.

Major McKinley has so far recovered as to be able to give some attention to business again. He will immediately begin work on an inaugural address. It will be a good one.

At Thurston's you can get a very handsome Xmas present for your wife, daughter, son or best girl. Charley has the handsomest stock on the coast to select from.

The best arranged bath house and barber shop in the State; porcelain tubs and stove in each room. Comfort during the winter season. Try one and you will be satisfied at C. Coleman's.

Georgia has a law that if a physician is once convicted of being drunk he cannot practice medicine any more in that State. If such a law were in force in California it would choke off many doctors.

How to be Gay—Dance, dance, dance, dance with easy grace; choose a lively girl, join the merry whirl, wearing all the while a smile upon your face, at the masquerade Christmas night.

Nevada people should encourage the building of creameries in every agricultural county in the State. They will make business direct and indirectly, of which advantage should have been taken long ago.

Don't commit suicide! If you have dyspepsia; with headache, heartburn, distress in the stomach, no appetite, and are all worn out—take Hood's Sarsaparilla and be cured. It creates an appetite and gently regulates the digestion. Sold by druggists.

Matthew W. Ransom of North Carolina is the senior Senator in the Senate, having served continuously since April 24, 1872, but Senators Jones of Nevada and Allison of Iowa are good seconds, as they have served since March 4, 1873.

Parties desirous of attending the Frederick Orchestral Mask Ball at Carson will leave on regular local train at 1:45 P. M. tomorrow, Christmas day, and return on regular local train the following morning. Round trip ticket \$1.50. If sufficient number a special train may leave after the ball is over.

Fine Nut.

The *News* says: Evan Williams confessed his surprise at the outlook after he had visited the shaft of the Snow Flake claim, where the rich ore was extracted, and reports gold-bearing ore very abundant. He also expressed the opinion that the foundation for a heavy ledge of gold-bearing ore was in sight, and that it would be an advisable plan to sink the shaft to a greater depth. Although greatly pleased with the outlook, he declined to express any opinion without first getting the samples of ore extracted a thorough test. "Taking everything into consideration," said Mr. Williams, "the new camp has a prosperous outlook."

The "Weekly Gazette and Stockman." The WEEKLY GAZETTE and STOCKMAN was issued this morning, and to say that it is a fine paper is telling but half the truth, for it is superlative. It contains all the State and local news of the week carefully compiled, editorial matter on the leading topics of the day and the choicest of the geographic report from all parts of the globe. Every farmer who wants to keep posted on the beef market and general news, cattle shipments, etc., should have it. The subscription price is but \$2 per year.

Home Talent Mask Ball. Don't forget the Masquerade Ball at Armory Hall Christmas night. Admission 50 cents. Look out for the prize list. For best dressed gent, silver and gold mounted individual table stand; best dressed lady, silver and gold mounted jewel case; most original character (gent), silver pickle Easter; most original character (lady), silver tooth-pick holder; best group of gents (6 or 8), box of "Rough Diamond" cigars; best group of ladies (6 or 8), plush lined case with set of silver spoons.

Fun in the Race. In the shoe race every one taking part removes his shoes and hands them to a person selected for that purpose. The shoes are then placed in a large box and the winner is the one whose shoe is first taken out.

PERSONALS.

George Russell of Elko is down with la grippe.

W. T. Moran came down from Virginia on last night's train.

Ex-Governor and Mrs. Adams will reside in Mason Valley, Nev., during the winter.

Conductor Case is taking a two-weeks lay-off to spend the holidays with his family.

General Clarke went home for Christmas this morning. He has been busy at Winnemucca.

E. V. Spencer, the Susanville lawyer, came up from below this morning and continued on out home.

Cards are out for the wedding of A. M. Griswold of Lamolite to Miss Nevada Hardesty of South Fork.

J. L. Wines, wife and son left for Butte, Montana, this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Wines will spend the holidays at Butte.

Judge G. H. Talbot of Elko came in from the east last night and continued on to the Comstock, where he will spend Christmas.

W. H. ("Hank") Smith, the old-time Comstock superintendent, is now in charge of the famous Bullion-Peck mine at Tintic, Utah.

Al Mills, reporter on the Virginia Chronicle, received a bad fall on Union street Tuesday night while coming down one of the sloping hills. With the exception of the shock of the fall and a cut over his eye, he received no serious injury.

The condition of Charles H. Fish, President of the Consolidated California and Virginia and other Comstock mines, remains serious. He is seriously ill with pneumonia at his home in San Rafael, Cal., and is attended by two physicians.

JOTTINGS.

If you want the finest kind of a Christmas dinner go to the Riverside hotel to-morrow.

Sober and Sorry for It—Johnson—Hullo, Thompson. I hear you're taking Keely's Bile Beans of gold. Are you cured? Thompson—Perfectly. I wouldn't take a drink for \$5; but the taste of the stuff now. Johnson—Well, do you think it will be permanent? Thompson—thoughtfully—I'm afraid so. Go to Jake Becker's for his celebrated beer.

For Value Received—She—He was desperately in love with her. Why, he sent her costly flowers and presents nearly every day for two years. Did he finally win her? He—No. He earned her. He bought all the presents of Richard Herz.

Indicted.

Arthur Leonard, who embezzled nearly \$3,000 from the firm of Wells, Fargo & Company at Carson, has been indicted by the Grand Jury, and his trial has been set for January 19th, when he will be given an opportunity to plead. He still remains in jail as he has been unable to secure bonds.

To see a young man full of promise behind the felons' bars and on the road to the penitentiary in order that fast women can wear good clothes and stud horse poker dealers can make (?) money is sad indeed. The fast women or stud horse cannot be held entirely to blame, however, but that they are liberal contributors to many a young man's downfall cannot be denied.

A Good Showing.

Through the courtesy of H. L. Field, the accommodating agent of the Southern Pacific Company, the *Gazette* learns that there have been shipped 1,133 cars of beef cattle from this place since January 1, 1891, up to this morning. The average is about 19 head to the car, making 21,527 head, which is not a bad showing for Reno as a beef center. There was nearly double that number shipped in 1889.

High School Exercises.

The exercises of the Junior Class society of the Reno High School were held yesterday morning and were fairly well attended. The meeting was called to order by President Fred Hamlin at half past nine. The program throughout was well rendered to an attentive and appreciative audience, after which some well timed remarks were made by Professor Bray and the teachers, and the school closed until after the holidays.

A Worthy Cause.

A number of Sacramento's best men have organized a humane society, and will make a special fight against cruelty to animals as well as for the preservation of life and health to mankind. Under the law the society can swear any number of its members as officers empowered to enforce the law, and the fines rearing go to the support of the association.

A Christmas Present.

Every subscriber of the WEEKLY GAZETTE and STOCKMAN will receive as a Christmas present a copy of this splendid Christmas number. It is a fine paper for reference and contains more facts about Nevada than any paper ever before issued in this State. We hope our weekly subscribers will appreciate it.

What England Didn't Do.

One hundred and twenty-seven years ago England seized the first eight bales of cotton grown in the South and declared that its production should cease. For the present year the estimate of the cotton crop is something over 8,000,000 bales of 500 pounds each.

A Sensible Showman.

A New York telegram says: Richard Mansfield has issued instructions to his manager to discontinue the use of lithographs and printing of all kinds for use in windows and on walls, and confine the advertising exclusively to newspapers. "A man who doesn't read the newspapers never attends the theater," says Mr. Mansfield.

Installation.

All Master Masons in good standing and their families are hereby invited to attend the installation of officers elect of Reno Lodge, No. 13, F. & A. M. at their hall in Reno on Saturday evening, December 26, 1891. By order of the W. M.

Notice!

All barber shops will keep open on this evening, and all

PALACE DRY GOODS HOUSE.

Great Holiday Announcement.

A Choice Display at the PALACE DRY GOODS AND CARPET HOUSE

We take pleasure in informing our customers and the public in general that our stock of HOLIDAY GOODS is now complete. Our importations for this season have by far exceeded those of the past year, and we are now prepared to exhibit the choicest collection of novel and useful dry and fancy goods ever shown in Reno.

Our Prices are Always the Lowest. Our Stock Always the Finest.

Handkerchiefs! Handkerchiefs!

Special care in selection of Handkerchiefs has placed us in a position to offer a large variety of the newest designs at the following prices: 5c, 10c, 12½c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 and upwards. Ladies' hemstitched initial handkerchiefs, per box, \$1.50. Ladies' white and fancy bordered handkerchiefs, from 5c to \$1.50 each. Ladies' Japanese silk handkerchiefs, in white and colored, embroidered, from 25c to \$1.50 each.

Gents' colored bordered and hemstitched handkerchiefs, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1 and \$1.50 each. Gents' Japanese white silk handkerchiefs, 50c. Gents' Japanese, finest quality silk, hemstitched and embroidered initial handkerchiefs, 75c. Silk Mufflers, at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$3.00 each.

Our Holiday Gloves!

Kid Gloves of the very best makes, and suitable for Christmas presents to ladies, in the most desirable shades.

Our Exhibit of Fans!

Embraces about everything in that line. Prices are 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$7, \$10 each. A beautiful gift to a lady.

Xmas Dress Patterns and Robes!

Our stock of dress goods, silks, failles, plushes, etc., will enable any one to select one of the prettiest and most useful presents that can be made to a lady.

The Fur Department!

Russian Hare Victorines and Muffs. Fine Lynx Victorines and Muffs. Real Arctic Fox Victorines and Muffs. Fine Chinilla Victorines and Muffs.

Our Stock of Cloaks, Wraps and Jackets, in Cloth and Sealette

Has been replenished, and contains beauties in style and workmanship. Can there be anything nicer or more useful for a Christmas present.

The assortment of Carpets, Linoleum, Window Shades and Wall Paper is complete.

The Palace Dry Goods House

Country Orders receive Prompt and Careful Attention.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCUS FREDRICK.

—DEALER IN—

Imported and Domestic Cigars

Cigarettes and Tobacco.

DEPOT FOR EYE GLASSES

Of Pebble or Glass, with rubber or steel and skillfully fitted to any eye.

Watches Clocks and Jewelry Repaired

—WITH SKILL AND CARE—

Agency for the "Reno Evening Gazette."

NEXT DOOR TO W. O. H. MARTIN COMMERCIAL ROW

W. O. H. MARTIN,

....DEALER IN....

Groceries, Liquor, Tinware and Crockery

—OF ALL KINDS.—

—Also a very Extensive Stock of—

Hardware, Bar Iron, Barbed Wire, Steel Cumberland Coal, Lime, Plaster and Cement.

ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Commercial Row. Reno, Nevada.

I propose presenting an elegant and costly Silver Tea Set to some person as a New Year's present.

- - - Every purchaser of \$1 worth of goods at my establishment is entitled to a guess in the number of pins in the big pin cushion displayed in my window. - - -

The person guessing the nearest will receive the present. This is a fair and square proposition, giving all a chance and not confining it to a few. My stock of Diamonds, Watches and Jewelry has been especially selected for the Holiday trade, and my prices only require an inspection to satisfy the

M. FREDRICK

THE IRRIGATION QUESTION

A Valuable Paper on the Subject.

Will the People of Nevada Do Anything to Better Their Condition.

You asked me to write you an article of about 1,500 words for your Christmas paper on the resources of Nevada. I fear that I have already written and spoken too much upon this subject, and that I may repeat myself.

The first thing that struck me when I first came into the State of Nevada, was that its agricultural resources had been sadly neglected. Had they been promoted at the time that the mining industry was most prosperous, Nevada would to-day have been a great commonwealth, with a population equal to that of Colorado; Reno would have been the commercial center of the State, and would have had a population of 30,000 people.

The task is now a much harder one. The waning of our mining industries has caused many people to leave the State, and the reduction in our population has given the people of the country the impression that Nevada has nothing to rely upon except its mines.

While we have hopes that the mining industry may revive, yet it is important that we bend every energy to develop the agricultural resources of the State. It will be much harder to do this if our population should further decline, our property diminish in value and our taxes increase. Everybody who has an interest or business in Nevada, and all corporations, railroad and otherwise, engaged in business in the State, should see the importance of this.

It is not a hopeless task. You have only to look on the map to find that a high range of mountains separates us from California, formerly a mining country, and now the most prosperous agricultural State in the Union. The rivers upon which that State relies for irrigation have their sources in the Sierra Nevada mountains, just as ours have. Our climate is a little colder in winter, but the sun is as warm in summer, during the period of production, as it is there, and as we go south to the Carson Valley, the Walker River Valley and the Owens River Valley we find every variety of climate and soil suited to the production of all products, from those of the temperate to those of the tropical zone.

These valleys contain lands fully as rich as the valleys on the western slope in California, though they are not so extensive. We can produce better peaches, better apples, better pears, better alfalfa, better wheat, and I believe that in Owens River Valley (for I regard that as a tributary to Nevada and a portion of it), the soil and the climate are better adapted to the cultivation of grapes, oranges and the citrus fruits than Southern California.

The Humboldt river also stretches from the east towards the west a distance of 500 miles. Its flow is scanty after the middle of June, hence the area of production is limited, but its flow can be kept even and uniform by the storage of water in the valleys and mountains in which its tributaries have their source. It is safe to say that there are millions of acres in the Humboldt Valley, 300,000 in the Truckee Valley, 400,000 in the Carson Valley, 500,000 in the Walker River Valley, and 300,000 in the Owens River Valley which can be made as fertile as any land under the sun by the use of the water now flowing in the streams, and that which can be stored and kept on tap for the period of drought.

A wise law was passed at the last session of the Legislature, providing for the organization of water districts. This is simply a method of organizing a great co-operative community enterprise composed of the property owners on each one of these rivers; giving them powers, like any individual, to raise money by issuing bonds, and to pledge their property, through a system of taxation, for the payment of such bonds.

In my judgment, all the lands adjoining one river should be organized into one district, having a common aim and purpose, and one system of storage, one system of water rights, one system of bonds, one system of taxation and one system of government. Such a system would be democratic and would be absolutely preventive of monopoly of water. If adopted it would build up a population of half a million in Nevada.

I find that even the mining men are beginning to change their opinions of the resources of Nevada. I remember when I first took hold earnestly of this subject some years ago in speeches and public addresses, many of them ridiculed the idea that there could be any agricultural development in Nevada, except in connection with the advance of the mines; they insisted that there could be no market for Nevada's products. Recently a number of them have told me that they thought the agricultural interest of Nevada had been sadly neglected, and that it had great resources and that they had great confidence in the future. I know a number of them who are now showing their faith by investing in a dairy enterprise which is projected in the Carson and Walker River Valleys. This has resulted from the fact that a German came to Carson Valley; saw that it was a good dairy country, made contracts with the farmers to supply milk, and

and the farmers are obtaining prices for their hay which they have not been able to secure hitherto. I believe that this interest alone will tend to the development of both the Carson River and the Walker River Valleys, and will result in the division of large farms into small holdings, which increase the population, the taxable property, and the prosperity of the State.

I am told that in Reno the dairy enterprise of Mr. Gould is a success, though owing to the high price of hay it does not offer such inducements as in the Carson and Walker River Valleys.

I am satisfied, from all I can hear, that the condition of the average farmer in the Truckee Meadows is much better than the condition of the average farmer in any other part of the United States. He holds his land at higher prices and receives a better income for it than do the farmers of the country elsewhere.

Now, the question is whether the people who are residents in these districts, and who are doubtless somewhat discouraged, will have the energy and the faith to inaugurate proceedings for the formation of water districts. I regret to say that none has been inaugurated as yet upon the Humboldt river, and that river needs it more than any other. Steps have been inaugurated upon the Carson and Truckee, and I think none have been undertaken on the Walker.

But these matters are not being pushed with the energy that should accompany such enterprises. I am aware that many will take a discounting look at the questions. They will say, "suppose we get our water district organized, what then?" My answer is, then prepare your plan, estimate the cost, determine whether or not you want to go on with the work; if so, determine to what amount you are willing to issue your bonds by a popular vote. All this will take time. Then when you have determined these questions you will have to ascertain whether you can negotiate your bonds.

My judgment is that by the time the proceedings up to the issue of the bonds are perfected in the various districts of this State, irrigation bonds will be a favorite investment throughout the Union.

A number of water districts have been organized within the past four years in California. The people of those districts have been discouraged; they found it impossible to negotiate their bonds at home; the bankers were afraid of them. But yet they persevered, and now their bonds are being taken in Switzerland and in New England. Recently a broker in New York who has dealt largely in these bonds and who has placed millions of them, wrote me to inquire about the condition of the water districts in Nevada, saying that he had successfully negotiated all the enterprises there in his hands, and that he was now prepared to undertake another.

I trust that the good people of Nevada will take this matter earnestly in hand and will push it to a successful conclusion.

FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS.
OAK VIEW, Georgetown, D. C.

BOX. S. C. WRIGHT.

One of Nevada's Best and Well-Known Citizens.

The subject of this sketch is perhaps as well-known in Nevada politics as is any man in the State. While he has never been an office-seeker himself he has been a wheel horse in the parties council for years. Mr. Wright is a native of New York, but came to Nevada in 1859, and has resided here constantly since that time. He represented Ormsby county in the Legislature late in the 60's and made a valuable member. He was appointed Receiver in the U. S. Land Office during President Grant's first term, and held it until Cleveland came into power. President Harrison appointed him Superintendent of the Mint at



Hon. S. C. Wright.

Carson, and he still holds that office. He was appointed from his fitness for the place and it is one of the few cases where the office sought the man. Mr. Wright is of an unassuming disposition, but a man having very decided convictions on any subject that he takes an interest in. He is very clear headed and a good counselor. His friendship is as true as the magnetic needle, and while he has a few political enemies, his friends outnumber them ten to one. He is charitable and kind hearted almost to a fault, and fortunate indeed is anyone who numbers him among their friends.

A FEW FAMILIAR FRIENDS.

The Names the Educated People Have for Them.

Your readers would hardly know some of their old friends of the mountains if they got into a company of scientists and heard their names for them. It is not a senseless practice by any means, because it makes it possible to have text books, which convey exact ideas, and men of every language can understand exactly the thing referred to. In this way our common Truckee trout becomes "Salmo Trutta" and the Silver "Trout" becomes "Pisces Ponderosa." The Sugar pine is "Pinus Ponderosa," the Juniper is "Juniperus occidentalis," the Cedar is "Libod Cedarus de Carra," the Tamarack is "Picea Canadensis," the large cone, is "Abies Douglasii," and the Red Fir is "Abies Amabilis," the big tree is "Sequoia Gigantea," the Mammoth is "Mammoth Tridactylus,"

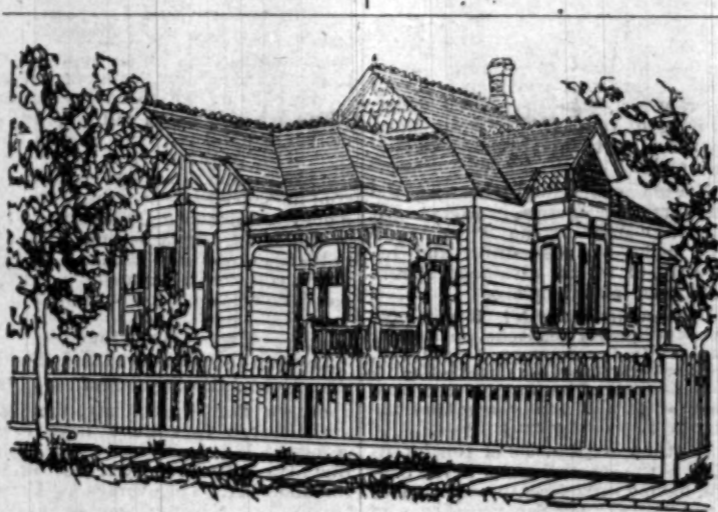
AGRICULTURE.

Some of the Advantages Offered by Washoe.

A Great Fruit and Grain Growing Section.

The first attempt at agriculture in Washoe county was made by a Mormon named Jamison, who came from Carson Valley and established what was known as Jamison's station on the Truckee Meadows, in 1832. The Bowers' ranch, Washoe valley, was located in 1833; the place now occupied by Theodore Winters was settled the same year by a German named Christopfer West. Among the other old time farmers who settled Washoe county, was J. F. Stone and C. C. Gates who located at what is now known as Glendale, in 1837. Among those who soon followed were L. C. Savage, Peleg Brown, L. P. Drexler, G. W. Hufaker, H. M. Frost, George Alt, John Hunter, W. M. Anderson, and John Boynton. These, and the Mormon colony, which located near Franktown, and a few families in Pleasant valley, were the pioneer farmers of Washoe county.

After the discovery of the Comstock lode in June, 1859, a new market was found for all the products of the soil that were produced in the county. The development of the mines for several years more than kept pace with the product of the soil, and fancy prices were the result. During the spring of 1862 hay sold for \$2.50 per ton, potatoes and beans were each 25 cents per pound and flour was a luxury which could only be indulged in periodically. With such prices as these for a minimum, all the creeks in the county were soon dotted with farms, and the construction of irrigation ditches from the Truckee river began. The first being the Pioneer ditch, which was dug by a company of farmers residing near Glendale. Then came the Cochran ditch, which was begun the winter of 1862-63 and completed the following spring, to the ranches of C. Higgins, Mose Dreese, Charles Robinson and Jerry Gantz. The next spring a branch ditch was completed to the ranches of A. A. Longley, W. Doby, George Dreese, W. Gibbs, W. M. Anderson, Hubbard and others. Other ditches soon followed and according to the Surveyor General's report for 1874, there were 180 irrigating ditches in Washoe county and 30,000 acres of land irrigated. The mines of Storey county, in 1875, were at their zenith and the farmers of



RESIDENCE OF JOHN M. FULTON.

Washoe county were on the high road to prosperity. New lands were brought under cultivation and in 1878, for the first time in its history, Washoe county had a surplus of agricultural products. New markets had to be found, and in order to force a mart for hay the price was reduced to 67 per cent, in the stack. This induced outlanders to feed their herds on the Truckee Meadows for the California markets, and with such great success that from 5,000 to 15,000 head have been pastured there every winter since. This is also a favorite feeding point for the fattening of sheep and the finest mutton that adorns the California markets are fed here, and more than 4,000 head will be shipped from this place the present season. With this great draft on the feed resources of the county, we still have enough hay to spare more than 8,000 tons to bale and ship to California, and the demand for Nevada hay in our sister State is constantly growing. Washoe county hay, the present season, has been shipped to the Sandwich Islands, South America, Mexico and Central America.

Another agricultural institution which Washoe can well be proud of, is the cheese factory of Theodore Winters, situated in Washoe valley. Mr. Winters keeps several hundred milk cows, and has established the reputation of making the finest quality of cheese produced on the Pacific Coast; the demand for it far exceeds the supply, and at a very remunerative price. Another market has been created for hay and pasture by the erection of a creamery, by W. H. Gould, who has demonstrated to a certainty that the Truckee Meadows for a dairy valley cannot be beat. The product of his creamery commands the highest prices on the Coast market, and the demand is ten times greater than the supply. The soil of Washoe is also specially adapted to the production of grain; the wheat raised here being of the finest quality, and taking the first prize at the World's Exposition at New Orleans several years ago. The yield per acre is nearly double that of the Mississippi valley. When it comes to potatoes Washoe county is a world-beater. The writer has raised twenty tons on an acre, with no extra cultivation, several of the potatoes weighing more than five pounds each, and three tons of the twenty average more than two pounds apiece. It is safe to say that the average yield of potatoes of the county for the past ten years is more than eight tons to the acre. A large surplus is raised here every year, which is usually marketed in California. Last year large quantities were shipped east of the Rocky mountains, some going as far as New York. Nearly all kinds of vegetables of superior quality are raised in large quantities and find a ready market at good prices.

Twenty-five years ago if a man had predicted that Washoe county would some time produce a surplus of the staple products of such he would have

of the best fruit producing sections on the coast. Besides supplying the home market with the finest of fruits, large quantities of apples have been shipped to California, and when the young orchards come into bearing they will doubtless be a great source of revenue. The small fruits and berries are especially productive, and Washoe county strawberries have a reputation second to none.

With this condensed statement of the development of agriculture in Washoe county for the past thirty years, it will be seen that great progress has been made, and the possibilities of the future are without limit.

GEORGE E. PECKHAM.

THEN AND NOW.

The Changes Time Has wrought in a Few Short Years.

It is but a span in the life of man since the site where Reno is located was but a barren waste as uninviting as the Mojave desert. In looking through the GAZETTE files many old time remembrances are awakened, only to go out with the bustle and rustle of every day life on the track of time.

John Sunderland then, as now, occupied a double half column in a prominent place in the GAZETTE. While his business was yet small he recognized the value of advertising, and has had the pleasure of seeing his business grow from a small beginning to its present status. But the greater majority have passed to their long home, or pulled down their flag and gone out of business, or moved away.

Dave McFarland, who for so many years did a flourishing business in the Arcade, has long since gone. Hammond & Wilson who kept a little lively stable at the corner of Center and Commercial streets were burnt out several times, rebuilt and did a good business for a time, but finally Mr. Hammond sold his interest to Johnny Wilson, who carried on the business for a few years, was overtaken by ill health and succumbed to the Great Master.

Hymers & Comstock were conducting a lively business on Sierra and Second streets, and Mr. Hymers still hangs to the business on the same old site, but in much better quarters. George Becker kept the Granite saloon, but has since gone to the silent majority.

A. H. Barnes was advertising bed bug poison. D. A. Bender & Co. was doing a banking business opposite the C. P. depot in a little one-story brick.

J. E. Jones & Co. were doing a banking business. John Cahlan was running the Farmers' Co-operative store.

Ed. Vesey kept the Lake House. S. N. Davidson was the leading jeweler.

SUGAR BEETS.

Our Farmers Should be Interested in Their Cultivation.

Experiments with sugar beets were carried on at the station farm with five varieties of beets, viz.: Vilmorin's Improved, Desprez, Dippe's Klein Wanzlebener, Improved Klein Wanzlebener, and Bittergrave a Collet Rouge. The seed was obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture and from the factory of the Oxnard Bros., at Grand Island, Nebraska.

The seed was planted from the first to the middle of May, and a few rows of the Improved Klein Wanzlebener seed was planted July 1, to test late sowing. All seed sprouted and plants

TYPES OF BEETS GROWN ON STATION FARM.



199—Wt. 1 lb., 8 oz. Sucrose, 70.10 per cent.
201—Wt. 1 lb., 3 oz. Sucrose, 70.10 per cent.



Wt. 13 oz. Sucrose, 68.90 per cent.

grew without irrigation. The soil was sandy and with a small amount of clay and gravel, consequently required considerable water, and was irrigated ten times during the season. Special attention was given to thinning and cultivating, and all weeds were kept down. The several varieties gave, at time of harvesting, the following analysis (average of six analyses):

Vilmorin's Improved—total solids, 19.57; sucrose, 17.90; purity, 91.46.
Desprez—total solids, 22.39; sucrose, 20.05; purity, 89.54.

TYPES SENT IN BY FARMERS.



C—Wt. 14 1/2 oz. Sucrose, 15.30 per cent.
D—Wt. 1 lb., 4 1/2 oz. Sucrose, 14.90 per cent.
E—Wt. 14 1/2 oz. Sucrose, 15.60 per cent.



Wt. 6 lbs., 7 oz. Sucrose, 7.90 per cent.



Wt. 7 lbs., 8 oz. Sucrose, 6.30 per cent.

Dippe's Klein Wanzlebener—total solids, 31.19; sucrose, 19.41; purity, 62.07.
Improved Klein Wanzlebener—total solids, 29.01; sucrose, 19.41; purity, 66.91.

GEN. C. C. POWNING.

One of Reno's Most Enterprising Citizens.

Our fellow townsman is a native of Wisconsin, and the first one of his name to be born in the United States. He was born at a little village known as J.erson, one and a half miles from Hazel Green, Grant county, February 24, 1852, and is therefore, now nearly 40 years of age. His father died when the boy was a year and a half old, and his mother died before he was three years of age. He was reared by his grandmother, who took him to California in 1863. She died in 1865, and since that date the General has rustled for himself—a drill packer in the Grass Valley mines, page in the California State Senate, news agent on the Central Pacific, brakeman on the V. & T. R.R. "devil" and apprentice in printing offices, until finally in 1870 he became connected with the Nevada State Journal; in 1872 he purchased a half interest, and in 1874 became sole owner, continuing as such until January 1st, of this year, when he disposed of it to Kelley & Stoddard, and has since that time been attending to his other business affairs, having more iron in the fire than any man in this section. In



Gen. C. C. Powning.

1878 he was elected State Senator from Washoe. At the expiration of his term he was nominated for Congress, but he was too young and got left. In 1883 he was nominated by President Arthur to be United States Surveyor General of Nevada, and was the last of the Republican Surveyors-General to be removed by President Cleveland, just a couple of months before his term expired. He has been President of the State Agricultural Society, and connected with various public as well as private institutions. He is now President of the Nevada Press Association, a Director of the State Board of Trade, and Reno's Park Commissioner. He is President of the Reno Water, Land and Light Co., whose capital stock is \$300,000, and which controls the Highland ditch, the Gas Co., the Water Co., and the Reno Electric Light Co. He is President of the Essex Ice Co., which has a fine property near Verdi. He is largely interested in the Verdi Mill Co. at Verdi. He is one of the Directors of the Bank of Nevada. All in all General Powning is eminently a self-made man, and has reached his present position by his own unremitting efforts. General Powning is one of the few progressive men in our midst. He has done and is doing at this time as much to bring prosperity to the town as any man in it. If we had half a hundred like him we would not now be struggling along hanging to the tail end of creation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Stop that CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES
Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. Get the genuine



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, its many excellent qualities commend it to all. It is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading

CHRISTMAS.

A Day of the Year That Gives New Gladness to the Human Family.

(By Rev. Wm. Lucas.)

Christmas may be called the birthday of christianity, for back to the birth of the Christ-child the christian religion traces its source. In the incarnation of Christ—the word becoming flesh and dwelling among men—we have the starting point and the foundation of those wonderful teachings, whose influence upon the world of thought and action has ever been to lead it to high and holy attainments. The light that now lightens every man that cometh into the world, began first to shine from that manger cradle in Bethlehem; and all that is right and pure, and of good report, in the world's highest civilization, owes its origin and perpetuation to the power and influence of that babe, who rose from the cradle to be a man, and went about among His brother-men to do them good. Teaching with authority the truth that was higher than human thought, and greater than human wisdom, and speaking as none other before Him had ever done, such words of peace, and hope, and love, as have made His name precious to the world, and His gospel, and sacraments, and church, a power that shall ever be for the betterment of all who come under their influence.

So we say that Christmas, the birthday of this Christ, is also the birthday of this christianity. But the day was not observed to any extent, until some time in the second century. But ever since then, and with increasing interest, it has been made the gladdest day of all the year. There is perhaps, no festival of the Christian church that brings to the hearts of so many, of every sort and condition, such happiness and joy as this. In the palace of the millionaire, or the home of the humble and lowly, alike, there is joy that flows down from that far off first Christmas day, and lights and gladdens almost every heart. Even the most fast-forgotten heart of selfishness will almost forget itself, and receive some little of the spirit of the hour. No one day of all the year can count to itself so many good deeds done, and so many holy thoughts cherished. Throughout Christendom, everywhere, and to all, there is more than on any other day, "Peace on earth, good will towards men."

The custom of giving on Christmas, very naturally followed as an expression of gratitude for the gift of the blessed Christ-child. "God so loved the world that he gave his only begotten son," to be its light and hope, and from that, as the example, and in that same spirit of love, which longs to make others happy, gifts have been bestowed, as indicating the good will of each to the other. And so it perpetuated the spirit of the Holy One, and is taught the lesson of benevolence. And the joyful notes that first from angel lips rung out over the hills of Galilee, are carried on down the Christian ages, making glad the heart of man, that unto them was "born in the City of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord."

So, those rude shepherds heard the angel singing clear; when not one word wiser ones might that night—solemn and still—Of the high errand; "Peace! Goodwill! Goodwill!"

The old "Shepherd's Calendar" has this much to say about Christmas weather: "If the sun shine clear and on Christmas day it promise a stable year from clean weather."

STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

Some of the Causes and Characteristics of Insanity.

Cost of Maintenance of Patients—Summary of the Business Management—Improvements, Etc.

While it is to be regretted that Nevada is compelled to maintain an institution of this character, it is, nevertheless, true that it is a necessity, and that the Asylum is a credit to Nevada cannot be gainsaid, and in addition to the credit of Nevada let it be said that a large percentage of the inmates have been surreptitiously dropped within our boundary lines, or have been en route through the State, and from exposure, debauch, or the practice of some vicious habit have become temporarily insane, and have been committed. In many cases their physical condition being wrecked by their excesses, that in a few days after admission death would ensue, and in a few exceptional instances would rally under treatment, realize their situation, and with solemn promise of reform pocket their discharge and go on their way rejoicing.

The railroads passing through the State afford a ready avenue for such characters, and the majority of them have only been within the State from a few hours to a few days.

THE CAUSES
Of insanity, according to the medical fraternity, are numerous, and for anyone, save a medical man or specialist, to attempt to write intelligently on this unfortunate condition of some of the human family would be futile, and in the end absurd, for even scientific men are involved in the "mists of mystery," and much of the physiological and psychological conditions of the afflicted, and the cause, remain a mystery. From statistical information, as regards our own Asylum, after examining the reports of past years, it is found that the principal causes of insanity in our State have been from severe injuries, exposure, loss of property and money, excesses in the use of alcoholic liquors, and other vicious and health destroying habits. In many of these cases, after a period of treatment, rest, and the enforced absence of the cause that has brought on the trouble, the patient is improved and likely restored to perfect health. There are many other causes that produce insanity in a new country like this. Loss of health or a debilitated condition of the body, produced by old age, or chronic troubles will effect the mind. In such cases as the latter, cures are rare.

THE TREATMENT
Is, of course, rest and an endeavor to occupy the minds of the patients with some slight employment. Such remedies are given as are requisite to build up their physical condition. Exercise, occupation, kindness and patience on the part of employees, and such other methods as will interest and satisfy the patient, it being part of the duty of an attendant to study the peculiarity of a person and cater to his or her notions accordingly.

THE CHARACTERISTICS
Of insane people are varied, and the notions, propensities, hobbies and eccentricities will seldom be alike in two people. One man believes he owns the State property, and is receiving his regular rent from the Governor for the Asylum, University and Prison grounds. Another believes he has untold wealth and possessions. Their religious ideas are as varied, and they will argue with each other with as much energy as churchmen. One man has a language of his own, rattling it off with perfect fluency, but only understood by himself. Many of their sayings are quaint and original and often cause a laugh, in which they join heartily. As a rule the inmates are happy and contented, dissatisfaction or discontent being the exception. Liberties are given them in the way of reading matter, writing and going about the building and grounds content with their condition and with due regard to their personal safety, and a watchfulness is exercised over them that they may not injure each other or themselves.

It is a matter of State history, and nearly every one remembers that the insane were formerly sent to California, and there maintained at an expense of from \$1 to \$1.25 per capita per day. Several leading men of the State, Dr. Dawson, the first Superintendent, being one of them, were satisfied that the State insane could be kept at home better and at a much lower cost than in California. Arguments were made to the Legislature that were convincing, and soon after steps were taken to complete a suitable building, and such other arrangements for the comfort, care and management of the patients. The next question that arose was the transportation of so many insane people such a distance at one time. It seemed like a herculean task, but Dr. Dawson again came to the rescue with his plans, and under his personal supervision and management nearly 150 insane people were brought through from Stockton and safely landed at the Asylum of Nevada, everything being conducted so quietly and systematically that little, if any, attention was paid to the train load of insane people as it proceeded on its journey. It was heralded from one portion of the country to another as being a wonderful piece of work, having been accomplished without accident, loss, or little if any excitement on the part of the patients. Dr. Dawson only remained Superintendent a few months, during which time he proved that the patients could be kept at home for about half the price paid in California, his cost per capita being only 74 cents per day, including the extra expense naturally arising at the opening of a new institution of this kind.

Dr. Bishop followed Dr. Dawson as

Superintendent, having charge of the Asylum for a number of years, during the major portion of which the per capita cost per day did not exceed 55 cents, and part of the time was less than these figures, this being the total cost of maintenance, including salaries and running expenses.

The cures and discharges were very creditable, and few of those discharged were ever returned to the Asylum. The reports of the Nevada Asylum in years past, in regard to cost, cures, etc., compare more than favorably with those of like institutions throughout the country.

Dr. Thomas, the present Superintendent, has had charge since March 1st of this year, and, of course, will not report officially until the end of next year, but we have visited the Asylum and give the following as information and State news. The Committee on State Institutions visited the Asylum last winter and reported as follows:

"We find that the Asylum building is very much in need of repairs. The walls on the south side should be plastered and painted, and the gutter repaired throughout. The steam and water pipes throughout the building are out of order and in many of the rooms in the different wards the water pipes are leaky, and the same being between the walls the water will, as a matter of fact, seep through the plastering, thereby causing it to fall away. We also find that the closets are very much in need of repairs, as the springs in the seats are broken, thereby shutting off the flow of water, which was intended for that purpose. We also recommend that the closets under the main building be removed to the outside of the men's recreation grounds as a protection to the health of the inmates and attendants. Also, we find that in the women's recreation grounds there are no closets, and recommend that suitable ones be built. It is the opinion of your committee that ward 'G' should be changed. Dispense with the coxes which are used for sleeping apartments for the inmates of said ward, and erect small rooms."

"The wind-break around the large water tank in the main yard, needs repairing. Your committee would recommend that a new sewer be built, to begin at or near the southwest corner of the main building, and running in a direct line as near as practicable, to the river. Your committee deem it much cheaper to build a new sewer than to repair the old one, which is built of wood, and at present a great source of annoyance and needless expensiveness. That the task of the upholders of the main building is leaky, and very much in need of repairs."

Dr. Thomas in compliance with these recommendations of the Legislative committee, has begun the renovation of the building and premises, carrying out the suggestions of the committee to the letter, and even going farther in the renovation of a new two story brick building, 30x40 feet, the lower portion of which will be used as a coal and milk house and general store room, thereby taking out of

time to die. Besides, the institution is, and the law specifically states that it is not, a place for the decrepit, the infirm, or in fact, any condition of mankind, that is brought on by excess in drink, opium, or other drugs. It is unjust to the institution and the inmates, to send such patients to it, the force of employees not being large enough to take care of such characters, and this class of patients worry and excite the others, who would otherwise be quiet.

An illustration might be given, as far as the expense is concerned, of the transportation of three patients. If a patient should be committed from Pioche, it would cost the asylum fund about \$400, from Ormsby or Storey county about \$12, while from Washoe nothing. Yet these three counties pay a larger proportion of the tax to support the institution, and less patients, considering the population, are committed.

Let the law be remedied or let judges, clerks and court officers sail close to the wind on this point, and there will be less persons adjudged insane.

LIFE INSURANCE.

The Duty of Every Man to Provide for His Family.

A quarter of a century ago life insurance was yet in its youthful stage. The masses did not understand its benefits and were loath to take advantage of the inducements which good companies offered the human race.

A stable insurance company, having in its policy holders, the best class of citizens of the land, is to-day looked upon as a rock upon which to build the foundation of a prosperous life. Men become educated and are receiving lessons on every hand of the great good which can be accomplished by a nominal investment each year.

Not only does life insurance assure a competency for the dependent ones, but to the young man entering on life an investment of a certain stipend in an interest-bearing life policy, teaches him to be prudent, careful and even watchful of the interests entrusted to his care. Also providing a competency for old age, which should be the ambition of every thinking young man.

While we have life, energy and can perform our daily duties in the office or in the work-shop, on the farm or in the cities busy hum, we say we can provide for those near and dear to us, but when we have passed that "Great Harbor Beyond" our spirit cannot return to provide bread for the hungry ones, nor can we return to stay the hand of fate, which plans that the dear one, who has been our companion in life, shall earn a meagre subsistence by slavish toil. An investment in life insurance would have pre-

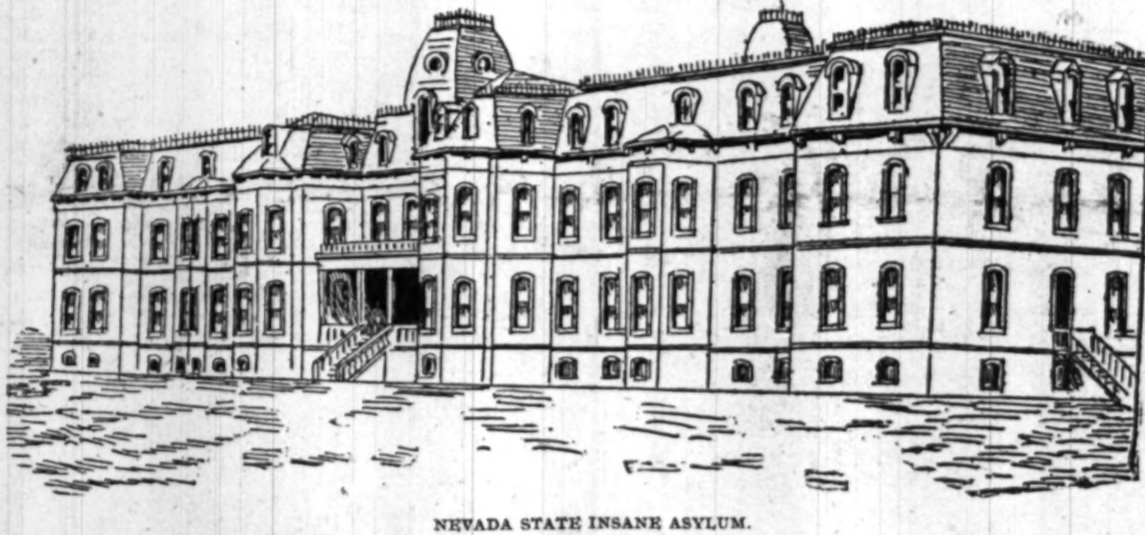
July 3, Wm. Caffrey and Sarah Doherty.
July 3, Wm. Neerhan and Matilda Currier.
July 3, Charles Jones and Lulu Higgins.
July 3, George Hyman and Annie Becker.
July 3, Leland Ayres and Mary Chamberlain.
July 3, Eugene Hastings and Carrie Flower.
July 18, C. C. Sheppard and Lillie Lehart.
July 13, E. A. Dupuis and Cordelia Zangaris.
July 13, Wm. Baker and Joannia Linday.
July 20, Benjamin Rosenthal and Vesta Rice.
August 5, Addison Wilson and Mary Dyer.
August 17, Fred White and Frankie Danforth.
Sep 6, F. Waterberg and Ida Graungst.
Sep 22, Edward Clark and Mary Stephens.
Sep 23, Henry Rhue and Aletha Hollingsworth.
October 5, D. C. Simmons and Maria Hines.
October 5, Albert Robinson and Luella Ferris.
October 16, J. F. Ferguson and Cora Harrison.
October 16, Homer Woodside and Ida Summers.
October 22, James Phillips and Nellie Davis.
Nov 9, Fredrick Becker and Mrs. Delia Davis.
Nov 9, James McIner and Sarah Ellevit.
Nov 11, Elbert Weiss and Edna Nash.
Nov 16, Wm. Rogers and Minnie Douglas.
Nov 19, Alfred Meyer to Lena Glehard.
Dec 6, Daniel McShane to Clara Tod.
Dec 6, Lucie Devine to Maria Porcia.
Dec 5, Thomas Kearns to Birdie Smith.

DEATHS.

A List of Those Who Have Gone With the Silent Majority.

The following is a list of those who have finished their task on earth and passed away during the year:

January 3, Bernard Condon.
January 3, Leon Qee.
January 13, Alfred O. Porter.
January 16, Mrs. Elmina Parsons.
January 28, George Sing.
January 22, Mrs. Phoebe Smith.
January 28, Theresa Frank.
February 5, Theo. Gehhardt.
February 7, A. J. Hutchison.
February 24, Joseph Phillips.
March 16, Mrs. Joseph Perkins.
March 20, William David.
March 21, Mrs. Minerva Putnam.
March 21, Leander Holland.
March 24, John Smith.
March 26, George Warden.
March 31, Patrick Mooney.
April 1, John Hart.
April 11, Harold Ross.
April 26, Mrs. D. M. Ward.
April 29, Mrs. Carrie Howard.
April 29, Antonio Miller.
May 6, Fernobon Anderson.
May 19, Henry Brown.



NEVADA STATE INSANE ASYLUM.

the basement of the main building all vegetable matter, etc., that might endanger the health of the patients. The upper floor of this building will be utilized as sleeping rooms for outside inmates, and the Superintendent's residence has been remodelled, and is now very convenient and comfortable. The main building is undergoing a thorough painting on the inside, which was badly needed, and will be when finished a wonderful improvement. Light and cheerful colors being the order, and such other improvements will add to the appearance without heavy expense. Some new carpets, furniture, etc., will also be added.

The lighting, heating and water system has, at been begun the renovation of the building and premises, carrying out the suggestions of the committee to the letter, and even going farther in the renovation of a new two story brick building, 30x40 feet, the lower portion of which will be used as a coal and milk house and general store room, thereby taking out of

vented this, and it is the duty, which should be a man's honest pride, to provide for those he loves in life, or in the event of his living to a ripe old age having a competency which will return him a good dividend each year, in the shape of a life income.

Seeking an investment we wish to know which will give the best results, and is at the same time safe and reliable. The Mutual Life of New York, assets \$147,154,961.20, founded in 1843, forty-nine years of success, issues all forms of investment life policies, a binding receipt given upon payment to agent of first premium. Henry B. Rule, agent, office Powning building, Reno, Nevada.

MARRIAGES.

The Hearts That Have Been Made Happy and Miserable During the Year.

The following is a list of the marriages recorded between January 1, 1891, and December 15:

Jan 7, Peter West and Lucy E. Johnson.
Jan 8, S. D. Conwell and Mrs. Mary Johnson.
Feb 6, Thomas Mayberry and Melissa Bar.ett.
Feb 11, Eligah Waters and Ella Hatfield.
Feb 11, James C. Dosty and Fanny Douglas.
Feb 17, Moses Pike and Lydia Dismeyer.
Feb 21, R. Nelson and Trine Gilson.
Feb 21, Frank Lieve and Clara Harrison.
Feb 21, W. D. McKelley and Hattie M. Higgins.
Feb 25, Joseph Meyers and Carrie Mead.
Feb 26, Camille Lonsay and George Hamill.
Feb 25, Herman Grant and Lizzie Loring.
Feb 26, Alfred Almos and Cora Dubois.
March 5, Menben Geise and Eliza Keen.
March 16, Joseph Walter and Sarah McDonald.
March 16, William Plass and Katie Bryan.
March 16, James Lane and Maggie Seaton.
March 16, Charles Watson and Maggie Haywood.
March 16, James Moffat and Katie Flanery.
March 16, James Sullivan and Lulu Mada.
March 16, Pietro Fressie and Louisa Mada.
March 24, Edwin Merrill and Katie Lebe.
April 2, Gavardino Robeline and Nathalie Quadri.
April 8, Wm. Moore and Bertha Curcio.
April 23, Giovanna Luchetti and Maria Roscoe.
May 14, John Rodda and Edith Peters.
May 16, William Kearns and Clara Huiley.
May 25, John Dixon and Nellie Loring.
May 26, John Stewart and Florence Hart.
June 11, Ernest Zier and Nellie Parker.
June 13, Philo Kuhle and Mrs. Stella May.

May 21, John Singleton.
June 7, Charles Fitzgerald.
June 15, Thos. Faden.
June 28, George Beales.
July 12, J. F. Rohrs.
July 19, Martin Quinn.
July 26, Mrs. Mary Anderson.
August 1, Anna Riese.
July 29, Charles Dixon.
July 29, R. W. Favt.
July 30, Hattie Shafer.
August 2, Rella Dixon.
August 3, G. W. Fuller.
August 8, Roy Fraser.
August 16, Elmer Frue.
August 16, W. W. Mershon.
August 19, Harry Edward.
September 7, George Allison.
September 8, John Bishop.
September 20, Louis Ortiz.
September 20, Elia Delonebant.
October 14, Simon Christianson.
October 14, Lillie Coon.
October 22, Rella Williams.
October 28, Hanna Peterson.
November 12, James Davis.
November 14, Michael Finnegan.
November 21, Maggie Van Meter.
November 22, Augustus Zuniga.
November 25, Frank Reigelhuth.
November 30, Grand Messier.
December 2, Amos Kinsay.
December 3, Asa Earl.
December 5, William Hedge.

town, he held a cigarette between his fingers, at which he occasionally took a puff. This item cured the writer; he was a fiend, but when he discovered that people looked upon the cigarette in such utter disgust, it became nauseating.

The artifices resorted to by manufacturers of cigarettes, to attract notice to their special lines, is worse than petty larceny, yea, worse than the lurches of the inmates of a bawdy house, yet the latter are not granted the license, nor the limit that a cigarette manufacturer is. Lewd and all but obscene pictures and photographs are placed in packages, glass mouth pieces, small bottles of perfumed cardamoms, prize tickets, and other contemptible devices to tempt the young. The government of the United States closes its eyes to this, and grants a license; yet if some poor wretch were caught mailing some of the photographs taken from cigarette packages, he would be sent up for transmitting obscene matter through the mails. The infernal thing causes more fires disastrous to property, and the lives of innocent people, than any of the greatest of the world's catclysms.

A cigarette fiend will lay his "snipe" down on a keg of powder or wherever convenient, or throw it into a pile of combustible rubbish from force of habit, never giving a thought as to what the result may be. Legislative bodies have attempted to enact laws restricting, and even prohibiting the sale of the contemptible product, but have always left a loop-hole or flaw through which the manufacturer or dealer could avoid the penalty.

War is waged against the whiskey traffic; societies and unions are organized to crush out this vice. Mothers all over the land are fighting liquor, both at home and out of it, while her boy, in many instances, will stand putting a stinking cigarette in her face, and little is said against it, the mother not realizing that the cigarette, that stinks in her nostrils, is doing more to debase her boy, destroy his health and unfit him to be a man among men than the liquor habit can possibly do.

Fight liquor, but while fighting it, don't let another foe go quietly on wrecking the good that you are trying so hard to bring about.

The daily papers contain accounts of shuffling off this mortal coil, the victims choosing the cocaine, morphine, opium, and pistol routes, but the papers do not mention that in one half of the cases, cigarettes were prim-

THE CIGARETTE HABIT.

Its Baneful and Demoralizing Effect on the Youth of the Country.

The Sensations and Effects Graphically Described by a Reformed Fiend.

The writer has frequently heard Ministers of the Gospel say, that if they were sure that they had saved one soul from perdition, they would feel that their good work had not been in vain, and could lay down the cares and troubles of this life with a silent satisfaction that at least they had been instrumental in saving a fellow man. Physicians, scientists, and men in the ordinary walks of life often remark, that if they have accomplished one act in their callings that has proved a benefit to the world, they had fulfilled the mission for which they were born. If there is anything in this theory, the GAZETTE may feel justly proud; for in more than one case, within the knowledge of the writer, it has gained a victory, in its warfare against cigarettes. From time to time squibs and jots have appeared in the GAZETTE that have brought this debasing habit home to the cigarette fiend, so forcibly, that he has been compelled to consider, if not swear off, the urgent necessity of discontinuing the habit. Even in the writer's case it took several pointed squibs to convince him that the GAZETTE was right in attempting the good work; but at last an item appeared, and though but a line and a half, the argument was as strong as if it had been a whole column.

The substance of the jot was as follows: "How does the Governor of a State look behind a paper cigarette." The item appeared several years ago on the same day that Reno was honored by a visit from such a dignitary, and during his perambulations about the

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

arily the cause, they having lost their facination and soothing effect, a more powerful and quicker drug must be resorted to. Heart failure is a popular malady to die of now. It is one of the ultimate results of cigarettes. Let a cigarette fiend count the pulsations of his heart, and it will be found that they are far below the normal; let him make any ordinary exertion, and the pulsations are very nearly doubled. Quit cigarettes and this will correct itself. Physicians are often called to the bedside of young men, the diagnosis of the case will be nervousness, prostration, debility, or some other polite trouble, he having perhaps, too much regard for the feelings of the family or the sufferer, to say "too many cigarettes."

INSURANCE CORPORATIONS.
In a monetary point of view, suffer more from this practice than anyone, hence they should ignore buncomb. Legislative enactments, and take a philanthropic stand, which will at once save a generation from misery, and themselves great loss. Let such companies add a clause in their policies, refusing insurance to corporations, merchants or business men, who employ more addicted to this habit; and even go farther and refuse to insure private residences, where any member of the family are cigarette smokers. Of course this would work a temporary hardship, but it would be the means effectually of breaking up the manufacture and sale of the cigarette. The insurance companies could not lose by such a clause, for the loss in business would be more than offset by the gain, from not having to pay losses on cigarette fires. The writer has friends who are addicted to this habit, and would regret to see them suffer, or even see them inconvenienced by a method seemingly so severe as this, yet would rather see them suffer in this way, than to know that eventually their sufferings must not only be to themselves, but to their children a thousand times worse.

Some of the physical conditions and sensations of a CIGARETTE FIEND
Are as follows: He awakens in the morning with a tired, languid feeling, his mental faculties benumbed, eyes of a yellowish cast, a stuffy feeling in his lungs, his mouth and throat dry, or a feeling as though they were coated with a short growth of sheep's wool. He has a longing for something, but is unsettled as to what; mechanically he reaches for his vest, or to some place where from habit, he has learned to place his pack of cigarettes or half consumed "snipe", finds and lights it, and takes a pull, opening his mouth slightly, draws the poisonous smoke down into his lungs, retaining it a moment before expelling it, then repeats the act; each time his movements and actions surpassing the traditional "supping the nectar of the gods." He sighs and feels better, his eyes brighten, the wool leaves his mouth, followed by a profuse flow of sticky saliva. He prepares for breakfast, but has no appetite; soon a lump of something comes into his throat, he coughs, gags and spits out a mass of green and black phlegm, and feels better again, and lights another cigarette, and after a few puffs goes to breakfast. His morning meal over he lights another cigarette and starts for his daily duties. Shortly after a blur comes over his eyes, a semi-darkness, a momentary loss of his existence, he staggers but mechanically keeps from falling, has a horrible dread of some serious illness, feels alarmed and thinks he is sick. This momentary indisposition passing off, he attempts his work, but has a dull sensation in his head, cannot collect his thoughts, is forgetful, things go wrong, irritability and nervousness chase each other through his anatomy, kicks the dog, snaps back when addressed, don't feel well and lights another cigarette. The pulsations of his heart are very slow, feels his pulse, looks at his tongue, has a fluttering or uneasy feeling now and then in his chest; his work does not progress,

Loans and discounts.....\$454,539.36
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....224,775
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation.....50,000.00
Stocks, securities, claims, etc.....26,953.01
Due from approved reserve agents.....72.54
Due from State Banks and bankers.....5,495.98
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....41,600.00
Current expenses and taxes paid.....5,937.08
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....3,125.65
Bills of other banks.....185.00
Fractional paper, currency, tickets and cents.....22.47
Specie.....24,530.05
Legal-tender notes.....900.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....2,350.00
Total.....\$666,709.47

LIABILITIES.
Capital stock paid in.....\$200,000.00
Surplus fund.....75,000.00
Undivided profits.....35,888.33
National Bank notes outstanding.....2,580.00
Dividends unpaid.....150.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....17,765.89
Demand certificates of deposit.....38,768.20
Certified checks.....5,000.00
Cashier's checks outstanding.....5,496.77
Due to other National Banks.....11,864.19
Due to State Banks and bankers.....63,347.07
Total.....\$666,709.47

State of Nevada, County of Washoe, ss:
I, C. T. Bender, Cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 19th day of December, 1891.
H. L. FISH, Notary Public.

CORRECT—Attest:
F. M. LEE,
GEO. W. MAPES,
W. O. H. MARTIN,
Directors.

RUHE & MIDDOUR
Wholesale and Retail Butchers.
The choicest of
LAMB, MUTTON and BEEF
AND ALL THE DELICACIES KNOWN
TO THE TRADE.
Meats promptly delivered to any part of the city free of charge.
Market on Commercial Row, Reno, Nevada.
1895-1896.

C. GULLING, President.
WM. HENRY, Secretary.
W. S. BENDER, Vice-President.
FIRST NAT. BANK, Treasurer.

RENO MILL AND LUMBER CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Rough and Dressed Lumber,
Wood Turnings, Windows, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings,
Pickets, Shingles, and Packing Boxes.

See Material of All Kinds.
WALL PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
BUILDERS' HARDWARE, PAINT, OILS, GLASS, ETC.

PALACE BAKERY,

EAST SIDE VIRGINIA STREET.
Fresh Wholesome Bread, Cakes & Pies
—CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
FRESH CANDY AND NUTS.
Goods delivered to any part of the City.

JOHN PETERSON.....PROPRIETOR

PACIFIC BREWERY.
Reno Soda Works and Granite
Saloon.

J. G. KERTH
Successor to George Barker.
Beer by the Glass, Quart, Bott. or
Keq at shortest notice.
Commercial Row - Reno, Nevada
1891



SCHOOL PRIVILEGES.

What Reno Offers in the Way of Education.

She is Proud of Her Schools, as She Has Reason to be.

The Public Schools.

The Reno Public Schools are well organized for efficient work.

The course of study provides for eleven years of instruction—four years in the primary grades, four in the grammar grades, and three in the High School.

Modern methods of instruction prevail in most of the grades. Children are taught to read by the word and sentence method. At the outset writing is taught in all grades to the High School, and drawing in same, except in the lowest primary. Drawing is a new feature in Nevada schools, and has not been taught in all the grades of the Reno schools until the present year.

The language work outlined for the various grades is probably as practical as any on the Pacific Coast. Writing letters, reproducing orally and in writing the lessons in readers, and short stories from various sources, and original compositions are frequent exercises. An earnest effort is being made to make grammar concrete and practical. In the High School the language work covers a wide range, giving excellent opportunities for the acquisition of ideas and for practice in writing.

Book-keeping and mathematics are given no little prominence in the High School, and elementary chemistry and physics are taught in a scientific manner. In the last year quite a stock of chemicals and philosophical apparatus has been secured for the High School, through the combined efforts of the principal, the teachers and students.

English Literature is not neglected. Not that dry, text-book discussion, simply of great writers, but the actual reading of some part of their writings, and a discussion of their merits by teachers and students. A taste for good reading is thus cultivated in a practical manner.

The Reno Public Schools are making commendable efforts to secure good readers. With this as an end in view, all teachers are required to have daily practice in reading, and that of such a character as will develop distinct articulation, pure tones and proper expression.

There are three school buildings in the district: one of brick and two of wood. The brick building is a fine structure, accommodating 400 pupils, and containing the High School. It is architecturally and otherwise, a credit to Reno.

The schools are under the general management of a Board of Education, consisting of three members. They are Mr. Wm. Pinner Chairman, Mr. S. M. Jamison, Clerk, and Mr. W. H. Gould; the two latter gentlemen having been on the Board a great many years.

Directly in charge of the schools are a principal and twelve teachers. The principal of the High School is Professor John Edwards Bray, who also acts as City Superintendent. This gentleman came to the State in 1876, though he had taught for some years in Vermont and Massachusetts prior thereto. He is abreast of the times in all educational views, and has little patience with crude methods of work, ever endeavoring to secure practical results by practical methods.

Mrs. M. S. Coten, the first assistant in the High School, is an intelligent and refined lady of ripe experience. She has taught long and successfully in the schools of this State. The other teachers, all of whom strong commendation might be made, did space admit, are, Mrs. L. S. Booth, Misses M. R. French, Cora B. Angell, Eliza Northrop, Mate L. Sherman, Nellie M. Rulison, Helena Joy, Echo L. Loder, Francis E. Short, Lizzie Unruh and Mary Snow. Several of the above teachers are Normal school graduates, and others graduates of our best High Schools. Taken all in all, they are probably as capable a corps of teachers as can be found in Nevada, at least, and probably on the Coast.

The public schools of Reno attract students from all parts of western Nevada, and from California west of the Sierras. Here they can get not only a good elementary and High school education, but can prepare for the State Normal School and for the State University.

The State University.

Although only recently located at Reno, the State University is becoming well established and is doing good work in all departments. The Board of Regents of whom the Governor and Attorney-General are ex-officio members, are practical business men, who seem to be managing the financial and general interests of the institution on business principles.

The President, who is an educator of large and successful experience, and is a particularly cautious and practical man, is ably assisted by a Faculty composed largely of enthusiastic young professors of excellent scholarship, who have been selected on account of their fitness for their respective lines of work.

There are five different courses of study, viz: The Commercial department, having a two years course of study, including shorthand and typewriting, offers especial inducements to young men and women wishing to prepare themselves for business. The Normal department with a three years course of study, is doing excellent work in training young teachers for the public schools of this State. There is conducted in this department a training school of eight grades, in which the Normal students are required to teach and thus become not only theoretical but practical teachers. For those who wish to do more advanced work, there are three courses, viz: The course in Liberal Arts, the course in Mines, and the course in Agriculture.

Besides the special work outlined in

these courses, the University offers excellent advantages for work in mathematics, book-keeping, English Language, Anatomy and Physiology, Geology, Botany, Chemistry, Physics, Metallurgy, Assaying, French and German.

There are four well equipped Laboratories, Physical, Chemical, Mining and Physiological, each in charge of a professor, who is a specialist in this department.

In accordance with an Act of the last State Legislature, a State Mining Laboratory has been erected and equipped, and is now at work analyzing ores. The new dormitory buildings, in charge of a lady of large experience, furnishes an excellent home for young women where parents may place their daughters and feel that they are being properly cared for, and kept from undesirable associations and influences. The boys' dormitory is now full, but new rooms are being fitted up and it is expected that at the opening of next term there will be ample accommodations for all who may desire them.

A few weeks ago a mechanics work shop was fitted up and equipped so that students might learn the use of tools. The work is compulsory only for students who are taking the regu-

The terms in all departments are moderate, class lessons in singing and drawing being free to all pupils.

No better school for girls is to be found in the west, and parents and guardians, who are in search of a school where the health, manners and morals as well as the literary instruction of the girls, are matters of concern, would do well to consider the advantages offered by the Bishop's School.

Mt. St. Mary's Academy.

This academy is conducted by a community of religious women called Dominican Sisters, who form what is known in the Catholic Church as a "teaching order." The members who compose these communities devote their lives and talents to the work of Christian education. Those entering the order as members, although educated, are subject to a system of training which enables them to keep pace with the most approved method of teaching.

The Dominican Sisters, who several years ago, selected Reno as their field of labor, have had much to discourage

NEVADA OR NEW ENGLAND

The Land of Steady Habits Compared with the Silver State.

A Few Hasty Reflections Upon Their Similarities and Dissimilarities.

I take your request for a comparison between the oldest and the youngest portion of the Union as a compliment, and I presume both New England and Nevada will feel the same way.

There are two worlds for us to study on this earth of ours. One in its natural state as it slipped

land are much more nearly absorbed than are those of the west. No water power runs to waste, no timber lies to rot, no fields lie bare for lack of labor. There the raw materials are in demand, while here they absolutely cumber the ground for want of workers. And yet, even in New England there is wasted wealth, and every year some opportunity to stop a leak is seen and used. Western people have little idea of the art of fertilizing the ground as practiced in older countries. By feeding plants their proper diet, vegetables will grow to perfection on an asphalt pavement or in a tub of water, and some day we will no more expect our crops to grow by the chance of finding food than we do our cows or pigs. Our Yankee brothers are far ahead of us in this respect, and yet miles of land lie unused there yet. The train runs through whole townships of rocky hillsides and brush-covered ridges that seem never to have been used. There is a great deal of poor land in

several times. Mr. Sargent asked how the logs compared with ours in the west, and I told him they were about half way between a hoe handle and a saw log. These logs are fed in a running stream to a gang saw run by water power, where 18 blades turn out as many boards, if the log is large enough, at a minimum waste of material. There an edger has but little to do, for most of the boards are shipped full size, and the carpenter saves every square inch. What refuse will make lath is used in that way, and the rest is piled up in ranks for other uses.

THE SAW DUST

Goes into the ice house, where 75,000 tons of ice are packed every winter, twice as much as is put up on all the Truckee. There it is cut on the Kennebec, stored and when sold and loaded on the ship has cost fifty cents a ton. Mr. Sargent sold 3,500 tons for 70 cents a ton, and made money, though the price is usually nearly twice that. The edgings go to the paper mill next, where all that is not knotty is denuded of bark by a flying wheel four feet in diameter, armed with four knives that cut off the bark and stain with a touch. The refuse from this wheel goes to the boilers for fuel. The wood goes to another wheel armed with knives, but is fed in edwards and is chiseled into bits an inch square and thin as a shaving. An endless belt carries it to the blower, which catches it up and conveys it to the top of the building, where it falls into the "digesters," immense machines looking like our smelters. Here it is subjected to chemicals mixed with steam under 70 pounds of pressure, and it comes out pulp. The process of forcing it into pads is not unlike that of working silver ore. If the "digesters" takes the place of the stamp battery, the pans and sluice ways are something like those in a quartz mill. But the frugal Yankee mind could not think of buying the chemicals used. It is not built that way, so under the same roof we found where the tons of sulphur, lime and other raw materials went in and were cooked into the fumes that dissolved the wood as if it had been sugar or salt. Such material as would not make paper is thrown upon a jointed iron apron that carries it into a gang of little saws, which cut it up into three-inch lengths. An elevator picks it up and carries it to the top of a high broken backed tower, and it then takes a three or four days' trip through steam coils to a table where dozens of boys are fitting it into bundles in an iron frame; a touch of the foot brings twenty tons of pressure, a cord is tied around the package of 5x7 inches of 3-inch sticks, and it is ready to go to Boston or New York to kindle coal fires in the grates of the rich. Three carloads go out a day in this way.

IN ALL THESE OPERATIONS

The fraction of a cent makes the difference between success and failure, and where it is seen that a saving can be made money is poured into the business with a lavish hand to build works or change machinery; so it is all over New England in every branch of manufacturing. We have, in Nevada, large operations in mining, but we have done almost nothing as yet in the art of using up waste and saving the by-products. We hear much about the frugality of our friends upon the other coast, but we need not smile at them for that. Extravagance is not a virtue, and the prodigal who scoffs at a copper will find himself short of the dime when the pinch comes. The people who laid the foundation for an empire such as ours need not shrink from comparison with any race of men that ever saw the sun, and they can proudly name either the country of their fathers or their sons. They have kept more nearly the blue blood of their sturdy and intelligent ancestors than have the people of any other section. They have less foreign elements, less drunkenness, less divorce and litigation, use better language, eat choicer food and wear better clothes than the people of any part of America, or I think of the world. Neither can the western people lay the pleasing unction to their souls that they have passed the New Englander in enterprise. No town in that country with 4,000 people or upwards, is without beautiful streets, well paved and lighted, with lawns well kept, and the latest discoveries of science put to service, and I will say to the people of Western Nevada in particular, that in no part of New England would such wealth of ours lie long unused. They have learned there how to organize and get the benefits of it. They would stop no longer than was necessary to get the best plan before beginning to store the waste water and reclaim the waste lands. I saw much of their spirit in such matters during a recent visit. They put their shoulders together and achieve great results from the use of means that we neglect entirely. It would astonish some of our knowing ones to see how much they have done in the face of immense obstacles, and how their cities and towns are still growing, all owing to the enterprise and energy of the people themselves.

In two respects they are behind us. A level country offers fewer opportunities for water works, and they build towers or use wells, where we have lovely mountain streams on tap. In building their towns they look to comfort and health, but give me the west for style. Here the houses are newer and of later orders of architecture, more handsomely designed and painted. There white is the common color, and while it looks well among the green trees and shrubbery of a farm, it makes a town look dull. The houses are square, box-like structures, and they are built for a hundred years so it is hard to remodel a town. Then, too, they were there when the railroads were built, and the cars shoot through back yards and across lots showing up the kitchen and the clothes line, the pig pen and the potato pit, instead of the front of the house as we have in the west of Chicago. In the matters of schools and general intelligence, Nevada and New England are more nearly on a level than any part of the country. Every man comes nearer knowing something about everything, and having a desire to have his children know, than in the States where there is greater wealth and greater poverty. In neither one is there the ups and downs of fortune seen in the great cities where panics and booms come and go.

R. L. FULTON.

RENO, Dec 24, 1891.



RENO PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL.

lar courses in mining and agriculture, but it has become so popular and the applications are so numerous that a plan of increasing the shop's capacity is under consideration.

The University buildings consist of four commodious, well built brick buildings, and the mechanical work shop. These are the main buildings, the dormitory building, Experiment Station buildings and State Mining Laboratory. They occupy a very picturesque site on the north of Reno, commanding a fine view of the city and surrounding country.

Bishop Whitaker's School for Girls

This school was founded in 1876, and is under the auspices of the Episcopal church. Its aim is twofold, to furnish a happy home for its inmates, and to provide instruction for girls. Its regulations and requirements are adapted to these ends. The government is strict and gentle; the hours of work, recreation and rest are carefully planned, and faithfully observed; the sleeping apartments are pleasant and well cared for; the food is excellent, the situation of the building is commanding, its sanitary arrangements good, the grounds about it large, and

them, and many disasters to meet which crippled them financially but notwithstanding these these good women persevered in their noble work, and their building is now not only an ornament to Reno, but the educational advantages there offered compare favorably with any other academy, east or west.

The academy is one of the handsomest and most conspicuous buildings in Reno, occupying grounds—a whole block—within five minutes' walk of the railroad depot. The interior of the building commends itself by the neatness, good taste and good judgment everywhere apparent. The study halls, class rooms, dormitories, refectory and recreation hall are all large and well ventilated. Broad stairways lead down from one to another of the spacious outside galleries which run along the west and south sides of the building, affording means of ready escape in case of fire. The whole is characterized by scrupulous neatness and good order. The grounds are spacious and well improved, and the lawn of blue grass with the broad walks bordered with elm, locust and poplar trees render this department extremely attractive. The discipline in the school is mild but firm, and while no religious in-

from the hand of its maker; the other is the one which man has made upon its face by adding to and building up in his efforts at improvement. There is as interesting a contrast in both of these respects as there is in the character and modes of life of the people who inhabit the two regions.

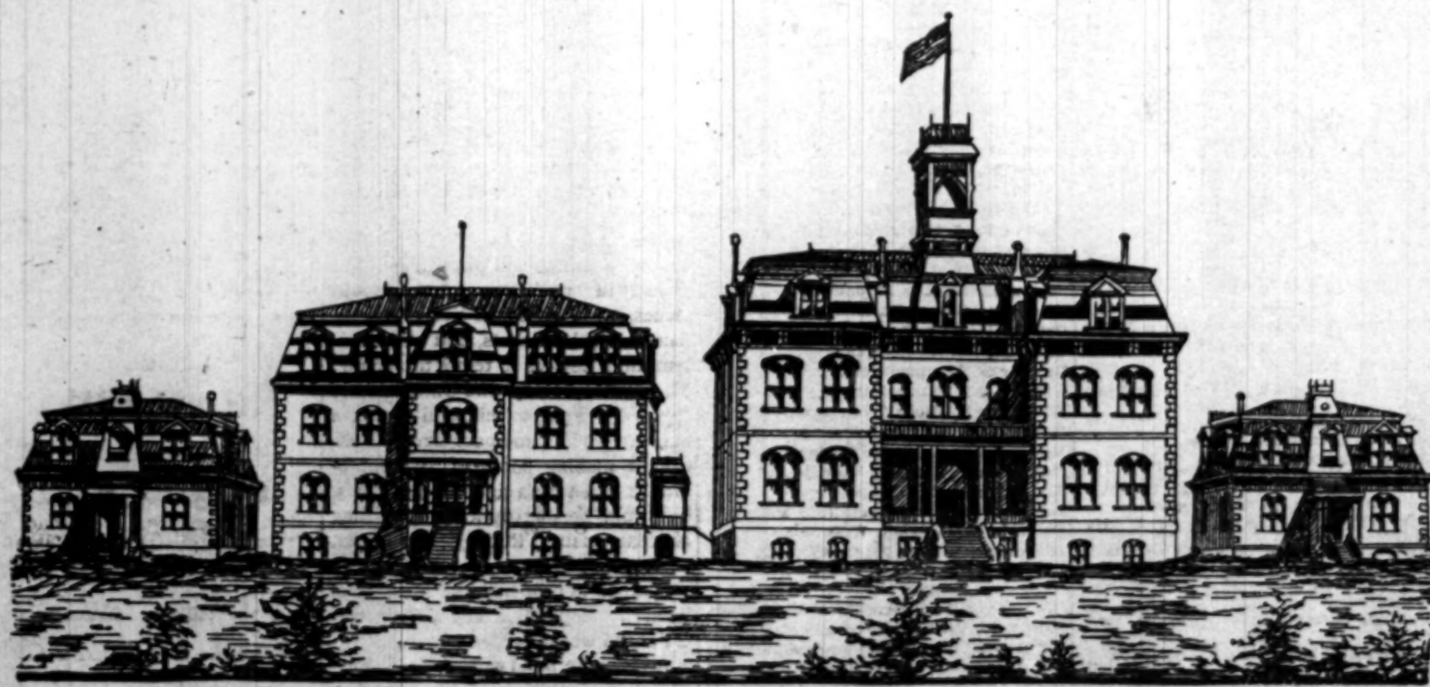
In New England nature has been kind. The rolling hills and gentle slopes have been formed by a milder process than those that ripped and tore through Nevada for ages, burning the rocks in one era, and scouring them with ice in the next. In the untold ages required to solidify the ledges of Maine granite, which are now so much sought for by the architects of the great cities, the silent forces of nature were at work in their own beautiful way piling up iron and lead, silver and gold in the crevices of rocks which later were pushed up to form the mountains of Nevada. Who shall write the story and set to music the mighty poem which, wait-

Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire. It seems to have no soil at all and cannot be worked profitably even in that country of cheaper labor and better methods. Long stretches of the country seem poverty stricken in the extreme, and there are many deserted farms and rotting houses and barns. I feel like saying that if we used all of our water and land Nevada would have as little waste land in proportion as can be found in these three States, and I believe I might do so truthfully.

When labor is plentiful manufacturing is possible, and on every railroad the traveler will see large buildings with rows of windows as thick as they can stand, behind which hundreds of people are busy. Many

IMMENSE ESTABLISHMENTS Have no card out nor name anywhere to show what is made nor who is the owner. Factories that send their wares all over the world, and the names of whose owners are household words in every country in the Union, stand thus modestly in the center of good sized towns sustained entirely by their industry.

In such a country a neglected valley, in time, becomes filled with un-



NEVADA STATE UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS.

tastefully laid out in walks and drives. Its course of study is liberal and thorough. There is a preparatory class and four academic classes, whose work in the various departments of mathematics, science, history, literature, Latin and English, will compare favorably with other schools of the same grade, whether eastern or western.

The library, though small, has been carefully selected and with reference to the tastes and needs of young people. Its stories biographies, histories, essays and poems are sources of great enjoyment and are in constant demand. The leading magazines of the day, among which are a number for children, find their way to the tables, and are welcome visitors. Every thing is done to encourage correct taste in reading.

The music department, always a strong feature in the school, continues in popularity, and does efficient work in both instrumental and vocal music.

The art department is now in the most commodious quarters it has known, and the pupils, as if in appreciation of the fact, are doing some of the finest and most artistic work ever produced in the school. Instruction is given in free hand drawing, crayon, oils, water colors, and china painting.

fluence is ever brought to bear upon the minds of non-Catholic pupils, the polite and moral training of the young ladies is a strong feature in favor of the school.

The course of studies pursued in the academy is similar to that of all first class academies. The pupils at this school are well cared for, well taught and are happy and contented may be judged from the fact that they return to the academy year after year until they complete the course and depart with graduating honors. Of those who have graduated from the school, a majority have first grade certificates and are now actually engaged in the schools in various parts of this State and some in California. This, in itself, speaks volumes in favor of the school, and although still burdened by debt, the prospects are that no institute in Reno will share more largely in this era of prosperity. The Sisters will endeavor in the future, as in the past, to offer their pupils the best advantages in all branches. Having lately secured the services of Prof. A. Hayman, of the Royal Academy, London, England, in the musical department unsurpassed advantages are afforded for instruction in instrumental and vocal music, thorough bass, etc.

ing for the interpreter, lies bound up in the stony volumes of the widely separated States?

Almost as different as the two countries are the lives of their inhabitants, and the little secondary world that man has made. In the one quiet disposition and sterling character of the people has made it the land of steady habits. Men are born, live their lives, and die in the houses where their fathers and grandfathers did the same. In

THE VILLAGE CEMETERY

A row of marble slabs will tell of generation after generation that has come and gone, with very few attempting to get any further into the current of the big world's affairs than their fathers did before them. In Nevada the grown man who is a native of the State is a rarity, and most of us have had many homes. Nearly every one, too, is ready to take up his march to the uttermost parts of the earth if he thinks he can do better there. The natural resources of New Eng-

absorbed labor, and soon the thrifty eye of some enterprising man will see the opportunity and build works in the center so as to make use of the labor lying idle. They come to calculate upon this as quickly as they formerly did on an open waterfall or bunch of timber. It is a fact that New England people get rich by working up the raw materials that we waste here. I cannot illustrate better than to contrast the operations in lumbering there and here. In the Sierras we set a big saw to going which uses up one-third of the log in sawdust that is an expense and burden to take care of; slabs, bark and edgings go into the streams, or are burned up in furnaces when the law prevents.

I was shown through his works by Mr. H. P. Sargent, the Mayor of Brewer, Maine, about a month ago, and when I took the train I told his wife that he was the biggest man that I had seen. I can illustrate the difference in methods best by a short description of his establishment.

A huge bank of long, slim logs lined the shore of the Kennebec, the largest one I saw being about eighteen inches. They were from the second or third crop, Maine's pineries having long ago been cut over, much of them

MISCELLANEOUS.

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For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me."

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"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to the ailments of children."

ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D.,
1537 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."

Dr. G. C. OSGOOD,
Lowell, Mass.

THE CASTORIA CO., 77 Murray St., N. Y.

HOTELS.

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RENO'S LEADING HOTEL

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Light Sunny Rooms,

Restaurant Attached.

Fine Billiard Parlor

AL WHITE, Proprietor.

Every Attention Paid to Guests.

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Reno's Popular Hotel.

THE RIVERSIDE IS OFFERING

new attractions to the guests every day.

THE ROOMS are well ventilated and

lighted and sunny.

THE BOARD is of the best, both in quality

and quantity. The finest meats, fish and

low in the market.

THE BAR is second to none on the coast.

Give us a call and be convinced.

W. R. CHAMBERLAIN, Manager

RUSS HOUSE

J. SULLIVAN, Proprietor.

THIS HOTEL IS WITHIN HALF A MINUTE'S

walk from the three

entering in Reno; is fireproof, hard finished and

elegantly furnished throughout, with rooms

to suit all purposes.

The Dining Room is conducted on both

American and European plans.

Finest of Wines, Liquors and Cigars

constantly in stock. Call and be convinced and

you will come again. north

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THIS WELL-KNOWN AND POPULAR

hotel is three stories in height and con-

tains 26 rooms, all well lighted and sunny

and furnished in modern style. The dining

room is a home for the traveler, where he can

get the very best of the market affords, and the

bar is second to none in the State. Try the

Grand Central once and you won't stop any-

where else. south

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Sole Agent for the State of Nevada for the

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OPPOSITE DEPOT.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE, POULTRY,

GAME, BUTTER, AND EGGS.

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THE FINEST TURNOUTS IN TOWN

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Carriages or Hackes at low rates.

In connection with the stable, I buy and

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any number of horses or cattle for one day

or six months.

Particular attention paid to the handling of

cattle. GIVE ME A CALL.

RENO, Dec 24, 1891.

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THE HAUNTED MINE!

THE LITTLE DOCTOR'S STORY.

BY MARY A. DOTEN.

"Well," said the little doctor, "it's true some of you relate strange things as having happened in your own experience, but to my way of thinking none of you can tell anything to beat what I went through with one time when I was called up the country to the mines north of here."

"Let's hear it, Doctor, so that we can judge for ourselves," was the reply.

The scene was the sitting room of a California country town, the center of the ranching land mining interests of quite an extended district, supplies for the mines being brought here by rail, and then conveyed by wagons or pack mules to the mines, which were situated in the mountains that surrounded the town. Here, too, the miners sent when any of them required the services of a physician in case of sickness, or any of the numerous accidents that are so common to their dangerous occupation, and though the town boasted at all times of a number of medical practitioners, none other was so popular, esteemed so skillful, or so frequently called upon as the "Little Doctor," (as he was affectionately styled by the miners), who had just spoken.

The night seemed fitted for the telling of marvelous tales. Outside the wind blew fiercely, howling around the corners of the building, rattling the windows, and at times seeming to shake the house to its foundations. The rain steadily beating against the window panes, dripping noisily on the porch, making uncanny sounds as it gurgled through the eaves-trough, combined with the wind, to make those lucky persons who were able to draw around a pleasant fire and remain indoors appreciate the comforts of the same to their fullest extent; and caused those who were obliged to be out on such a night to curse their unlucky stars that this should be the case.

In the cheerful sitting room of the hotel all was light and comfort. A number of choice spirits had congregated here, preferring to enjoy cigars and the social glass by themselves rather than to remain in the noisy bar-room where the society was of a rougher sort. Story-telling was the order of the evening, and each had tried to outdo the other in the narration of something which he claimed as personal experience, until the little doctor spoke as above stated.

"What was your experience?" "Out with it, Doctor!" "Let's see if it beats ours," all urged at once.

Tilting his chair backward till it rested at a comfortable angle, with his feet on the stove in front of him, nothing loth, the Doctor began.

"Most of you will probably remember my coming here from the East in search of health and fortune, the former of which I have certainly found, thanks to the glorious climate of your little town."

All nodded assent to this, and he proceeded.

"From the first, as you know, I have frequently been called upon to go up to the mines. One of the first trips I made was to the Hoosier mine, now just five years since, as I have only too good reason to remember. I went on horseback as usual; it's the only way to reach those places in comfort. I had never been there before and found the road especially rough and intricate, still, having a guide, I got there all right. As soon as I saw my patient I knew that this was a hopeless case. The poor fellow had been caved on in the drift and taken out for dead, but reviving after a time, they had sent for me; still it was of no use. I did what I could for him, but he died soon after I reached the mine. He was a Cornishman, and had been in the country but a short time, and having no near friends nor relatives this side the big water, it was decided to bury him up there near the mine, where others had been buried under similar circumstances. I staid until his body had been decently disposed of on the next day, and, saddest task of all, wrote a letter to his parents in the old country, telling them of their son's death; then, although it was growing late in the afternoon, feeling anxious to be at home, I started on my return trip.

"From the mine away up on the side of the mountain the town can be plainly seen on a clear day, and at this time the weather was lovely; such clear, bright, bracing days and nights as only a mountain district can boast of. Well, I started for home, laughing at the idea of needing a guide, so positive was I that I could find my way without difficulty. The road, or trail rather, for it was so steep that no wagon road was possible, wound down the mountain for miles through thick chapparal, with now and then a stunted pine standing solitary and lone, and although so late in the season flowers of many and —"

"Oh! never mind the flowers, we can all see them any time we choose to climb a hill, go on with your story," growled one of the company, who was evidently growing impatient.

"As I was saying," continued the Dr., smiling at the interruption, "I made my way gayly down the mountain trail enjoying the sun, the air and the scenery immensely, when suddenly I became aware of a change in the atmosphere, which all at once turned cooler. The wind began to blow, causing the sand and dust to rise in dancing columns that whirled merrily over the plains far below me. Soon, however, clouds shut down around me, and night coming on, it grew dark rapidly, and to add to my uneasiness at being caught in a storm while still so far from home, I began to fear that I was not on the right trail, for not far back I had come to a spot where several crossed each other, and although, at the time, I felt sure I had chosen the right one, I was by no means so certain now. Still I pressed on, and was fast nearing the foot-hills, when the rain began to fall and the clouds and darkness grew so dense that I could scarcely see a rod away. There was nothing to be done, however, but to keep on, and this I did, trusting more to the sagacity of my horse to bring me out in safety, than to my own.

By the time I had become pretty thoroughly drenched the clouds lifted a little and I had the satisfaction, soon after, of finding that the trail I had followed led into a well traveled road which skirted along the mountain side and opened into one of those valleys it seems so surprising to find in these high districts where one would least expect to find them. This was such a little valley, yet, small as it was, it had been taken up and the land brought to a high state of cultivation. A comfortable farm house stood on one side of the road, while on the other were placed the barns and other out-buildings. A large orchard was near the house, and everything around bore the appearance of a rancher of the better class—one resembling the New England farmer of means, and unusual to find in such an out of the way place as this. These things, however, I did not observe until the next morning, for when I came in sight of the house the rain had begun again and it was so dark that but for the cherry twinkle of its lights through the unshuttered windows I should probably have passed without ever knowing it was there. Riding up to the house I called out loudly and was answered by the door

by the side of our hostess, turned deadly pale, and shuddering buried her face on her aunt's shoulder. The old people seemed little affected by the fearful sounds, and both kindly tried to reassure the young lady and myself.

"Yes, yes, it is dreadful, when ye hear it for the first time specially, but, bless ye, it won't hurt ye," said the old man. "My wife and me we've heard it so often we've got kinder used to it, but poor Lalla there, she hasn't been here so long as we have and she can't stand it so well. It's louder than usual to-night, ain't it?"

"Must be he's coming," said the old lady mystically. "Let's see, it's about midnight, but I don't know if it is the 31st of October, Madam."

I answered, "but in God's name who is it you expect, and what connection can any living man have with those unearthly sounds we have just heard, and what are they?"

"Before I had finished speaking they came in at first almost in a whisper, then falling, increasing and decreasing; at last they seemed to gather a strength far greater than before, till it appeared as if all the lost spirits time had ever known had added their voices to produce so appalling a sound. Again it died away in a long, mournful wail, and as the last sound ceased, the outer door opened quietly and a man, whom I had not before seen, entered. This last horror—I can think of no other term to apply to it—had been too much for even Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield to endure unmoved, and they too, sprang from their seats and listened with blanched faces, while poor Lalla sank on the floor, where she knelt grasping her aunt's skirt and hiding her face in its folds. As the stranger entered the old lady screamed:

"Daniel! Daniel! You here again? I knew it, I knew you must be coming."

"Springing forward she caught him by the arm crying: 'What brings you here at this time every year and why, why is it that these fearful sounds are the most fearful when you come?' Wretched man that you are, of what dread crime have you been guilty, the memory of which will not let you rest, but ever draws you to the place of its commission, as the time when it was done comes around?"

The man thus roughly addressed turned pale, and for a moment seemed startled and unnerved at this abrupt speech, then shaking off the old lady's hand, but not rudely, he affected to treat the matter lightly.

"How's this, how's this," he said, "this is but a poor welcome to give a

friend, and surely, Mother Stansfield, I've been a good friend to you. Who set you on your feet again after the Sacramento river had washed everything you had in the world away in the great flood? Who took up this land, built the house and other buildings, stocked the ranch and put you on it, but me? And where did I get the money to do it with only out of that old mine upon the side of the hill yonder, that scares you all out of your wits whenever the wind plays a trick upon the mine, and other things I must say it's hard every time a man comes around to see his old friends and look after his property that he must be accused of being under a curse like the Wandering Jew. Come, mother, let's think and say no more about it, but give me some of the supper that smells so savory; you always know just what to give a hungry man to suit his stomach."

"Although he spoke thus lightly, he was evidently annoyed and ill at ease, glancing watchfully around as if fearing to see some one who was not present, and listening, though striving to appear not to do so, as if to catch the first intimation of the recurrence of the dreaded sounds. For some little time all was quiet. I had withdrawn from the table, my appetite having failed, though I had but just begun my meal when the sounds were first heard.

"The stranger seated himself in my place, Mrs. Stansfield set a fresh plate before him, and he began eating with evident relish. Scarcely, however, had he finished his first morsel when again those unearthly sounds. Although this time they exceeded in horror, if possible, what we had already heard, we were all so occupied in observing their effect upon the new comer that we were less affected by them. At first he heard them starting in the distance, then they rushed from the house into the darkness and the rain, the sounds following him, nor did we hear them again for some time. As the stranger left

the room a spell seemed to be removed from those who remained, and Mrs. Stansfield, going up to her husband said, in more quiet tones than those in which she had last spoken, but still eagerly and earnestly: "John, let us leave this accursed place while we have the strength to do so. Never before have those sounds been as horrible as to-night, though they are always bad enough when our landlord comes this way. John, I believe that old fellow is sure to be a wretch that murdered his partner, to get all the gold himself. Let us go from here; I cannot stay here to endure such horrors longer."

"Stansfield paced up and down the room anxiously for some time before he turned to his wife he said:

"Let us wait until morning before we make up our minds to leave the ranch. I will talk to Mr. Freer and we will see what is best to be done. It is hard to start out penniless in our old age, but I will continue to wait until the old folks like old trees can grow poor transplanting."

"Oh! come away from here," cried Lalla impetuously, "come to the city; I am young and strong and I will gladly work for you; anything will be better than staying here!"

"Well, well," said the old man, "wait till morning, we'll see, we'll see."

"We gradually grew calmer, no further sounds were heard, and my curiosity being strongly aroused, I began to question the old people as to what they referred when they spoke of the old mine as being haunted, and what connection Mr. Freer had with it, if any. At first they seemed unwilling to talk on the subject, evidently being apprehensive of that gentleman's speedy return, but growing more talkative as the minutes passed on and he did not appear, I drew from them the following particulars:

"In the early days of gold mining in California, Freer and another man, who was his partner, had taken up a claim on the hill, or mountain side rather, almost directly opposite to and above the house, and they had prospered beyond their expectations and shared their profits equally, living amicably together for years, both being single men. In the course of their operations they sunk a shaft, quite a deep one, rigged a windlass, and sometimes employed several men. It happened one Fall that the rainy season commenced unusually early and work in the mine was suspended till the coming of better weather. The partners were alone at the mine, living in a little cabin which occupied the spot where the house

wind sighing down through the rocky canyon and passing over the mouth of the shaft, which acted on the same principle as the holes in a flute, and that the reason of their being heard at that special time was that the wind blew from a direction then that it seldom took at any other season. At times when the sounds were only faintly heard, their hearers tried to believe this theory to be the true one, but when so violent as they had been this night, and were sure to be when Mr. Freer made a visit to the place, it lost all its force, and to them, as to me, it was no explanation at all.

"Although it was growing late none of us spoke of going to bed, all, like myself, feeling a little anxious and nervous, and waiting for Mr. Freer to come. It was drawing towards midnight when he again entered the room as quietly as before. Going to the fire he stood near it for a few minutes as if to warm himself and dry his clothing, from which the rain was dripping. This fact furnished him a pretext for a little chat, in which he joined easily and unconcernedly enough, so far as I could see. Glancing at the clock I noticed that it lacked just fifteen minutes of 12, and said, laughingly, to my hosts, that I thought we had better all retire before the morning came. Mr. Freer began speaking in a like strain, but before he had spoken a dozen words those sounds of horror again rising checked what he had to say. This time they assumed more than ever before the sound of the human voice, and I heard as distinctly as you now hear me, the words 'Help! help! h-e-l-p!' over and over again, mingled with groans and sobs, and shrieks and wails in the most heart-rending manner. If they had been awful before they were ten-fold more so now, coming nearer and nearer, rising and falling, shrieking, wailing, the cry for 'help' sounding plainly over and above all. They again seemed to concentrate about Freer, who stood the very picture of agony and despair for a few seconds, when suddenly raising his hands above his head, 'Great God!' he cried, 'I can endure this no longer. I will put an end to it now and forever.'

"Out into the storm he again plunged, and as he disappeared in the darkness we heard him call 'Yes, yes, George, I am coming, I am coming.' The sounds ceased in the distance, but just as the clock began to strike 12 they rose again. At first after their usual order, but as the last stroke sounded they changed as if into a fiendish laughter, growing louder, fiercer, more and more jubilant, till from one wild, unearthly shriek, as if

all the demons of hell were rejoicing, they died away—forever. We waited some time for Mr. Freer to return, but as he did not come after a while I went to the room assigned for my accommodation, threw myself on the bed without removing my clothes, and slept till the sun shining in my face awoke me.

"A clear, pleasant morning succeeded the night of storm. On joining my host and his family I found them much disturbed over the non-appearance of Mr. Freer.

"You will find him in the old shaft," said Lalla. "I am sure you will find him there. When the fiends laughed so wildly last night was when he threw himself into the shaft, where he threw his murdered partner years ago."

"I was of the same opinion myself, and though Mr. Stansfield did not at first agree with us, he soon came around to our way of thinking, sufficiently, at least, after a hasty breakfast, to call the men together for a thorough search, the first point of which should be the old shaft. It was quickly seen that we were moving in the right direction, for we found many traces of Freer's, having passed over the ground the night before. On reaching the shaft his foot prints were plainly to be seen, the moist soil about it, and on one side was a place where the earth at its mouth had been freshly broken and had fallen into its depths below. As if to make assurance doubly sure his coat was lying near by, and on his breast was pinned a folded paper, which bore Mr. Stansfield's name. On opening, this was found to have been written some two years before by Mr. Freer in anticipation of the fate which had just befallen him, and read nearly as follows:

"Dear friends, Mr. and Mrs. Stansfield—When you read this I shall be lying in the shaft where I threw my partner, George Dudley, just three years ago. Up to this time we had always been the best of friends and had shared everything fairly with each other, but just before this he showed me gold, which he said he had taken from it, and this evening I found him when I came up from the shaft standing near its mouth with a most proud air of knowing something which I did not. 'Look here, old fellow,' he said opening his hand and showing me a rare, big nugget, 'ain't that a daisy though? Don't you wish

you knew where I found it?' I was so mad with him because I thought he was playing me false and trying to cheat me, that I sprang towards him with a curse and struck him to the ground. He raised himself, bruised and bleeding, for he had struck the corner of the windlass as he fell, and looking at me with such reproachful eyes said: 'Why, Freer, old partner, I never thought you would strike me like that. I meant to tell you all about it to-night. I only wanted to tantalize you a little.'

"As he said this he fell back weak and fainting, and toppled over into the shaft, and I heard him strike with a dull, heavy sound on the bottom far below. At a moment I stood there hesitating what to do, but though I would have given my own life to restore him, I felt it was too late, and feeling sure that he never could have reached the bottom of the shaft alive, I left the now accursed place, and went down to the cabin. I will not try to tell what I felt while I can not express it. I drank tumbler full after tumbler full of raw whiskey, threw myself on my bunk and tried to sleep, but all to no purpose. His last glance, so full of sorrow and reproach, followed me everywhere, and towards midnight I heard him crying, calling, begging for help, at least, though I did, but I have never been sure, nor have those sounds ever left me for a moment. You who hear them once a year, live in dread of their recurrence, but you can forget them, you can leave them, they will not follow you. With me, I feel different. Wherever I go, they go to. In the crowded streets, in the cars, in the quiet lonely places, in the brilliant theater, in the dark and in the light the never leave me. The last sad glance from George's eye, the last despairing cry from his lips will haunt me till my death. Wherever I go, they'll come back again, and will continue to do so till they draw me to rest by his side in the old shaft. When that time comes, as it surely will, I charge you not to seek for my body, nor to disturb my rest. Fill in the old shaft, place some grass seed over the ground and raise some kind of a stone over our grave, but keep my secret, do not let it be known that I was a murderer. The horrible sounds will end with my death, with my in my case the wicked will cease from troubling and the weary be at rest."

"Here followed some directions as to the disposal of his property, and a deed conveying the ranch, etc., to the Stansfields was found in a pocket of his coat. We held a council on the subject, and although it seemed largely to do so, we finally concluded to follow the wishes of the dead man, as we now supposed him to be. We came the more willingly to this conclusion as on lowering a lighted candle into the shaft we found the air in it to be so foul that it would be impossible for any one to live there two minutes. So, knowing that if Freer had reached the bottom alive his breath must have been as instantaneously snuffed out as was the flame of the candle, Mr. Stansfield gave his men orders as to filling up the shaft, and they left in order to obtain means necessary to carry these orders into execution. He hurried away immediately after, urging me to do the same, but I remained, having a little curiosity to examine the place more thoroughly, and to tell the truth, feeling my faith in the supernatural largely weakened under the influence of the bright morning sun. Still, search as I might, I found nothing that would in any way account for the production of the unearthly sounds I had heard the night before in any natural manner.

"On examining the deceased's valise, which he had left at the house, we found minute directions as to the disposal of his bank accounts, city property, etc. A certain stipulated sum placed to his credit in a Sacramento bank was accompanied with the interest accrued, to be sent to George W. Dudley, the nephew of his late partner, as rightfully belonging to him, his address also being given. All other properties, real and personal, were left to the Stansfields, thus placing them in affluence for the rest of their lives.

"As there was nothing more to keep me at the ranch I started for home immediately after dinner, and having received careful directions about my way I found it without any trouble, and rode into town just as the sun was setting, feeling very weary, as if I had had a bad nightmare of a dream and was but just awake from it.

"I heard nothing of the Stansfields until something more than a year later, when happening to be in Sacramento on business one day, I ran across the old couple on the way. They were trotting around, here and there, seeing the sights and enjoying themselves intensely like another Boffin and wife.

"They were delighted at our meeting, and nothing would do but that I should go to their home and take dinner with them. This I gladly did, being anxious to question them about matters connected with the old shaft. They told me that they had had it not only filled in, but raised and rounded into the semblance of a huge grave, that the men were already growing over it, fed and watered by a little mountain stream that was never wholly dry. That part of their business in the city was to procure a suitable monument to place on the spot in accordance with Mr. Freer's wishes. They had found one that they thought was right thing. It was not a suitably inscribed by the marble cutter, and they would take it back with them. They had left the inscription to the cutter, only giving him names and dates, with the fact that it was designed to mark the spot where slept two men who had been partners, and a year and more had rolled away. The 31st of October had passed, no recurrence of the unearthly, horrible sounds had been observed, and they fully believed they would never be heard again; nor have they, for I met Lalla, now Mrs. George W. Dudley, a short time since in the city, and she told me that she visited the ranch frequently, and that no pleasant place is to be found anywhere; the sounds are never heard and are now seldom thought of."

"The day after I dined with the Stansfields I happened to be in the part of the city where were situated the works of the marble cutter. Actuated by curiosity I went inside and asked the foreman if I could see the monument, explaining which I meant. He pointed it out with evident pride, and truly, it was a fine piece of workmanship; of pure Italian marble, twelve feet high and beautifully sculptured. What struck me most forcibly was this inscription, to me

not ironical in seeming, but not in fact:

BACKED TO THE MEMORY OF DANIEL FREER AND GEORGE DUDLEY. Partners in life, in death they were not divided.

"No doubt they sleep well up there on the side of the mountain, under the clear sky of Heaven, with this glittering shaft above them, a landmark for miles around."

"Well, I have talked nearly all night boys, it's about time we broke up and went to bed, but whenever the 31st of October comes around, and this is the 31st, that hideous night I spent in the valley near the haunted shaft always comes to my mind."

"Great Heavens! how it pours and how dismally the wind howls around this old shell of a house. It sounds too much like the noises in your story, I shan't be able to sleep to-night for thinking I hear them," remarked the nervous man of the company.

The growler got up stretching and yawning. "Your story is long enough, Doctor, at all events," said he, "but I ain't so sure about it being so much better than ours after all."

"All right, think as you please about that," said the Little Doctor, "it has the merit of being a true one, at least; so good night to you all."

A Preventive for Croup.

We want every mother to know that croup can be prevented. True croup never appears without a warning. The first symptom is hoarseness; then the child appears to have taken a cold or a cold may have accompanied the hoarseness from the start. After that a peculiar rough cough is developed, which is followed by the croup. The time to act is when the child first becomes hoarse; a few doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will prevent the attack. Even after a rough cough has appeared the disease may be prevented by using the remedy as directed. It has never been known to fail. 50 cent and \$1 bottles for sale by J. H. McCullough, druggist.

MISCELLANEOUS.



DON'T BE CARELESS ABOUT YOUR COMPLEXION

It is woman's chiefest physical charm. It is often her only capital. It is also a great deal to her, in business, love or social affairs. No matter how browned, or rough or sallow your skin may be, or how much it is disfigured with freckles, moth-patches, black-heads, or pimples,

Mrs. Graham's FACE BLEACH

will remove every blemish and leave your skin as pure and clear and white as it was in baby days. Your complexion will then be as nature made it. Instructions go with each bottle how to keep it so. Price \$1.50.

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Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded. If your druggist does not keep it, send ten cents for a trial bottle, or one dollar for full size, by mail, to California Cephaline Company, Reno, Nevada.

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IS SOLD ON A GUARANTEE TO cure any form of nervous or any disorder of the system, whether sex, or otherwise. The extensive use of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over-indulgence, etc., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Headaches, Dizziness, Nervous Prostration, Neurasthenia, Lethargy, Disincline, Weak Memory, Loss of Power, and neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price, \$1 a box; 6 boxes for \$5. First trial on receipt of price. A WRITTEN GUARANTEE for every order, to refund the money if a permanent cure is not effected. Thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes permanently cured by APHRODITINE. Circular free. Address: THE APHRODITINE CO., (Western Branch), 510 Market St., San Francisco, Cal. For sale by W. PINNIGER, Druggist, Reno, Nevada.



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WASHOE COUNTY.

Its Past and Future Development.

The Many Advantages Offered for Idle Capital.

There never was a time in the history of Washoe when the county was in as prosperous a condition. Ever since its settlement and organization it has steadily progressed, until now it can proudly boast of being first in wealth and second in population. Its natural resources and geographical position have been the main cause of the advancement to the present gratifying situation, alike a source of delight to all who have been identified with its expansion, and a surprise to those uninformed concerning the developments. The present is remarkable for a success achieved by and through the energy, perseverance and capital of a home market. No famous magician has conjured up for it a seven-story edifice upon a three-story foundation. Its permanency and prosperity are assured because each and everything has grown with its growth and strengthened with its strength, and decay of mining camps or destructive forces of the elements can but check the onward and upward history of the leading county of Nevada. The very logic of events furnish unmistakable evidence that any slight check will be temporary, and barely perceptible.

As agriculture is the true source of all wealth, justly may it be said that the enviable position of to-day is due to absolutely legitimate means, for here the proof is conclusive that a proper cultivation of the soil yields more than an honest living to the in-

an additional mite. The reduction of works, flour mill, saw mills, ice works, planing, mills and box factories, creamery, cheese factory and other industries of the present, will be companion pieces of the future with the woolen mills, beet sugar factory, packing and canning establishments. The University, School for Girls, Academy and Public Schools, will always be in advance, and attract from every quarter. The steam wagons of to-day point out the electric street railroad system in Reno, the main road between Reno and Virginia City, with branches to Lake Tahoe and the State Capital. The ores from the Comstock from Peavine, from Pyramid, from Cottonwood, and a dozen different mining districts will come to the Truckee, and the unsurpassed power of that magnificent stream harnessed for the occasion. Two new transcontinental lines of rail, plaid will cross our territory, one through Reno and the other through the northern part of the country, and both will be linked to the little N. C. & O., which will soon be extended to the Dallas, Oregon.

Great canals will be constructed to connect the waters that gather in Tahoe and Donner lakes to the beautiful lands in Lemmons, Prosser, Spanish Springs, and Warm Springs Valleys, and the broad plains below Wadsworth. The natural increase of the population of the United States insures extraordinary development, within the next decade, in the great West where land is cheap. It will be a crusade for homes, for the little ones of to-day will be compelled to prepare for the little ones of the future. The tendency of the age is to centralization in cities, but those who live in the country will lead a more independent life, thoroughly enjoying their peace and plenty. Certain favored localities will receive a higher percentage of the increase of population, and Washoe county, Nevada, will be one of the favored. It offers advantages unsurpassed by other sections of the western country. It has splendid land and lots of it. It has water for the land in abundance, and irrigation insures a reliable and bounteous harvest. There are no fears of a drought, or of cyclones, or blizzards, or bugs, or worms. And there is a good market for the products of the soil. Intelligent efforts and strict attention to his work will bring the farmer better returns, twice over, than the worn out farms he knew of when a boy. Here, also, are enticing outlooks for the man with money, either for speculative purposes or for interest earning capac-

AGRICULTURAL NEVADA.

The Opportunities and Expectations of Her People.

Means Proposed by Which She Can Develop Her Resources.

The following contribution to the discussion of the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Omaha, was made by R. L. Fulton, a delegate from the Silver State, who said:

"Nevada lies like a set of unused tools rusting for hands to use them. The story has gone out that we are a very corrupt people, particularly in politics, and that business is so organized that it is impossible for a man to succeed unless he has large means to carry on mining or stock-raising on an extensive scale.

Neither of these statements is true. As large a proportion of the men in Nevada would seek to make money in politics as in any State in the Union. There is a purchasable element, it is true, as there is wherever men congregate, but it does not dominate the State. I should be sorry to believe it does any State. I have nothing in sympathy with the people who are so willing to believe ill of a neighbor.

The other story is equally unfounded. Nevada has unequalled opportunities for a large number of small farmers. While land is high and its products cheap in other countries, here the reverse is true. Land is very cheap and the farmer's crops are high. The home market is not supplied and hundreds of thousands of dollars go out every year for food products which could be raised on the ground.

The development of Nevada agriculturally must follow two lines. One is the simple process of taking the large tracts of irrigated pasture land found in every part of the State, and by transforming them into small farms make homes for a large class of thrifty settlers. There are hundreds of thousands of acres of such lands for sale at from \$1 an acre up. Every grain, fruit, vegetable and berry that is found in

legislation upon the subject. It applies the district principle directly to storage, permitting the issue of bonds upon all the property of the district, and giving to Trustees the authority to buy property either within or without their lines, to build dams, sell, rent or divide the water, and do other things that are necessary. The system promises to be very flexible, and to be of great value to the State. The burden will be very light on the public and the farmer will not feel it at all, as the water will certainly be worth more than it costs, and the outside money that will be brought in will add to the prosperity of every part of the State that has sufficient enterprise to undertake such work. The risk will be far less than where canal and irrigation schemes are undertaken, and the bonds ought to be a very desirable form of investment. They will be secured not only by the land reclaimed, but by the property of the State stored, but by all the property lying within the lines of the district, town and village improvements, railroads, lands, etc. Those who are not water users, feel that they can afford to assume their share. The old property holders, because whatever the wealth of the country increases their own, the railroads because it must add to the volume of their business, and the business men because it multiplies their opportunities. Abundant safeguards are thrown around the formation of districts to guard against wild cat schemes. A majority of the taxpayers must first sign a petition, asking for an election at which a two-thirds majority is required in order to organize. If it is in the affirmative, the district is then complete, but is like a school district or road district, in that it is not a dollar in debt and cannot be put in debt or issue bonds without a vote of the people on the question.

The third part of our plan can be safely left to private persons, and there will be no delay in the use of the water when it is once provided. While there are immense floods in the winter and spring which now run to waste, all of the water is now put to profitable use at the working season of the year, and there is a constant and pressing demand for more. This need will develop rapidly as the State grows, and factories as well as farms will stand ready to become water users.

There are abundant opportunities for storage on the Humboldt, Truckee, Carson, Walker, and other rivers which have their sources in the high ranges that catch one of the great snowfalls of the earth, and there are ample stretches of land where all the water

NEVADA AS A SANITARIUM.

The Asthmatic's Haven of Rest.

A Climate Favorable for Every Form of Invalidism.

How commonly in life men in pursuit of fortune have unknowingly passed it for years. Our Pacific Coast history is full of accounts of men who have traveled over gold and silver bearing lodes for years in utter ignorance of the wealth beneath their feet. Even so, in Nevada, have they delved in the bowels of the earth for dross, while the golden harvest to be found upon its surface was entirely ignored. The early pioneer sought only the precious metals. Later it was discovered that greater returns were obtained by tilling the soil and stock raising, and when prosperity reigned over our State it was found that the soil and atmosphere that produced the best cereals and fruits, and the most nutritious grasses in the world, gave to man the greatest boon of all—good health.

Nevada lies between the 35th and 42nd parallel, north latitude, and the 114th and 120th degrees of longitude, west from Washington. This vast extent of territory is diversified in mountains, hills and valleys, with altitude ranging from a few hundred to fourteen thousand feet above the sea level. Almost any climate that is best adapted to the peculiarities of any given case can be found.

With a peculiarly dry air and a moderate range of temperature, for only in the extreme northern counties does it ever become very cold, and in summer the thermometer rarely marking 90 degrees Fahrenheit, and in our atmosphere that amount of heat is well borne, added to which numerous electric and summer showers charging the atmosphere with an abundance of ozone, which, with our cold nights (as there are but few nights in the year when one can not bear the cover of a blanket), makes our State a veritable paradise for invalids.

Next to pure air, good water is essential to health, and our numerous creeks and rivers, fed by the melting snow of the mountains, give an exceptional and abundant supply. Thermal springs abound in all sections of the State; the water comes bubbling to the surface laden with the salts of the earth, as only nature's laboratory can prepare them, and defying the chemist's art at reproduction. Analysis shows the waters contain iron, manganese, potash, sodium, chlorine, calcium, carbonic acid, sulphuric acid, sulphur and, in many localities, silver and gold. In the neighborhood of many of these springs steam arises from fissures in the earth, furnishing nature's steam baths, and these "Meccas" for sufferers from inflammatory affections of the muscles and joints, "pilgrims" are constantly being carried in and walking out. From one of these springs flow a water which, with the addition of pepper and salt, tastes like chicken soup. Passing there recently in the company of a minstrel troupe, one of the members who had heard of the spring, asked me if it was a fact. I assured him that it was. At that moment the train brought to view a woman feeding a large number of chickens. "Ah!" said he, pointing significantly, "that accounts for it."

His suggestion reminded me of the California pioneer's statement of how chicken soup was furnished at the capital of that State in early days. Said he, "They drove a chicken across the Feather river at Marysville and then dashed it up as chicken soup at Sacramento."

Of local diseases nothing can be said, as there are none. In the earlier days of our commonwealth there was a local disease affecting the brain, producing the impression in the individual that he was "chief," but he had only to get out and declare himself, and the ready knife or pistol soon furnished material for a "magnificent funeral," but under the benign influence of woman that disease passed away.

Epidemic diseases are almost unknown here, with perhaps the single exception of Virginia City, where, owing to bad sewerage, there have been epidemics of diphtheria, typhoid fever and scarlatina. Outside of that city disease of the above character have rarely made their appearance, have never spread and have usually been of a mild type. For example take the epidemic of "la grippe," which was brought to us along the line of travel through our State a few years ago. It was comparatively light, and only five deaths occurred in the entire State. Asthmatic patients find greater relief from their distressing complaint in Nevada than anywhere else in the world. The late J. C. Hampton, who was lost on the ill-fated City of Chester, was a man of wealth who had a great desire for the pleasures furnished in the more populous centers. He spent the latter years of his life in Virginia City, because, as he expressed it, he "could live nowhere else," as it was the only place where he could breathe. Here in Reno there resides an English gentleman who has been afflicted with asthma all his life. He is a man of means and has traveled to all quarters of the civilized globe to find relief from his distress; now remains here because he enjoys better health than anywhere else in the world. Examples of this character might be multiplied, but this is sufficient for our purpose.

An erroneous impression was sent abroad in former years that pneumonia was very destructive to life, and that erysipelas invariably proved fatal in this State. After an extensive experience with the latter disease during a twenty year practice here, I can assert that I have never seen a death

from that disease, or heard of one in the hands of my confreres. Pneumonia, if anything, is less fatal here than elsewhere. It is true that in the early days there were many deaths from that disease, due to bad hygienic surroundings and the class of persons attacked. Take my early experience in Pioche in 1872. I frequently found men suffering from the disease living in "dugouts" in the side of a hill, with an earth covering on the roof. In addition to that, as a rule, the persons attacked were old and worn out by labor, exposure and dissipation. Such cases prove fatal everywhere, and I can safely assert, that with the improved mode of life in our community, at the present time our percentage of recoveries will prove favorable by comparison.

In a word, the residents of Nevada are blessed with many things necessary to happiness in life, not the least of which are nature's offerings for maintaining good health, and the material for its speedy restoration in case of accidental disease.

DR. H. BERGSTEN.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Women.

The common afflictions of women are sick-heads, indigestion and nervous troubles. They arise largely from stomach disorders. As Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla is the only bowel regulating preparation, you can see why it is more effective than any other Sarsaparilla in those troubles. It is daily relieving hundreds. The action is mild, direct and effective. We have scores of letters from grateful women.

We refer to a few:
Nervous debility, Mrs. J. Barron, 142 7th St., S. F.
General debility, Mrs. Belden, 510 Mason St., S. F.
Nervous debility, Miss R. Rosenblum, 223 17th St., S. F.
Stomach troubles, Mrs. F. L. Wheaton, 704 Post St., S. F.
Sick headaches, Mrs. M. B. Price, 16 Prospect Place, S. F.
Sick headaches, Mrs. M. Fowler, 227 Ellis St., S. F.
Indigestion, Mrs. C. D. Sigart, 1221 Mission St., S. F.
Constipation, Mrs. C. Melvin, 126 Kearny St., S. F.

Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla

Most modern, most effective, largest bottles. Same price, \$1.00 or 6 for \$5.00.
For Sale by S. J. Hodgkinson, Reno, Nev.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
At the establishment of

E. C. SESSIONS & CO.,

Who have the largest and finest stock in the State to select from.

Repairing a Specialty!

VIRGINIA STREET,
2 doors south First Nat. Bank - RENO, NEV

COFFIN & LARCOMBE,

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Tropical Fruits,

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FRESH FISH.

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COMMERCIAL ROW, RENO, NEV.

Open Day and Night!

Everything First-Class!

OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Choice line of Fine Candies

W. J. CHAMBERLAIN & CO

SAMPLERS

And Buyers of Ores

HAVING JUST COMPLETED OUR NEW sampling works at Carson, Nevada, we are now prepared to receive ores in large or small quantities, for which we will pay the highest cash price. All consignments to us will receive our prompt attention, and returns will be quickly made.

For further information, address
W. E. WEST, Manager,
Carlin, Nevada

Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Etc

W. J. LUKE CARRIES THE BEST class of goods to be found on the coast.

Agent for Studebaker's Fine Carriages, which cannot be excelled; agent for Fraser's Road Carts and Sulkeys—the best; also agent for the U. S. Carriage Co.

The Best Horse-shoeing in Nevada.

W. J. LUKE.

MISCELLANEOUS.



FIRST NATIONAL BANK

RENO, NEVADA.

Capital Paid in.....\$200,000 00
Surplus Fund.....75,000 00
Undivided Profits, July 1, 1891.....24,154 37
\$299,154 37

Deposits Received on Favorable Terms

Money Loaned on Approved Security.
Exchange Bought and Sold throughout the United States and Europe.

Telegraphic Transfers.

OFFICERS:

J. A. Bender.....President
Geo. W. Mappes.....Vice President
C. T. Bender.....Cashier
Geo. H. Taylor.....Asst. Cashier

DIRECTORS:

W. O. H. Martin, A. H. Manning, Geo. W. Mappes, Chas. E. Patton, D. A. Bender, F. M. Lee and C. T. Bender.

Safety Deposit Boxes for rent by the month or year, at 50 cents per month.

DONT WAIT.

Now is your chance if you would learn to dance, and Mr. Daily gives instruction at Armory Hall every afternoon and evening.

Terms of Tuition:

Class Tickets, Limited, Eight Lessons on Ticket.....\$4 00
Admission every evening.....50
Afternoon Class from 1 to 5 o'clock. Evening Class from 7 till 10 o'clock.
Private lessons given at your home or at the Hall at hours set apart for that purpose.
Social Dance every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, no fee.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

Cor. Commercial Row and Virginia Street.

JOSEPH CHURCH, Prop'r.

This long established and well known saloon will hereafter be conducted as a first-class resort.

THE BAR

Will be supplied with the choicest stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and served in a manner to please all who come.

Club Room

On the second floor, conducted in a genteel manner.

TRUCKEE MARKET!

W. S. BAILEY, Prop'r.

Wholesale and Retail Butcher.

FRESH BEEF, MUTTON, PORK, VEAL and sausage constantly on hand.

Ham, Bacon and Smoked Beef a Specialty.

Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

RICHARD A. MCCURDY, President

ASSETS.....\$1,154,066 26
LIABILITIES.....127,174 72
SURPLUS.....\$1,026,891 54
Provides a solid security; immediate protection. Every policy a dividend earning contract.

Insurance, Endowment, Investment, Annual Income.

Our agent will be pleased to explain the many advantages of a policy in this reliable company.

Henry B. Rule, Agent,
Office in Fanning Building, Reno. 7020

WM. DIXON & BROS.

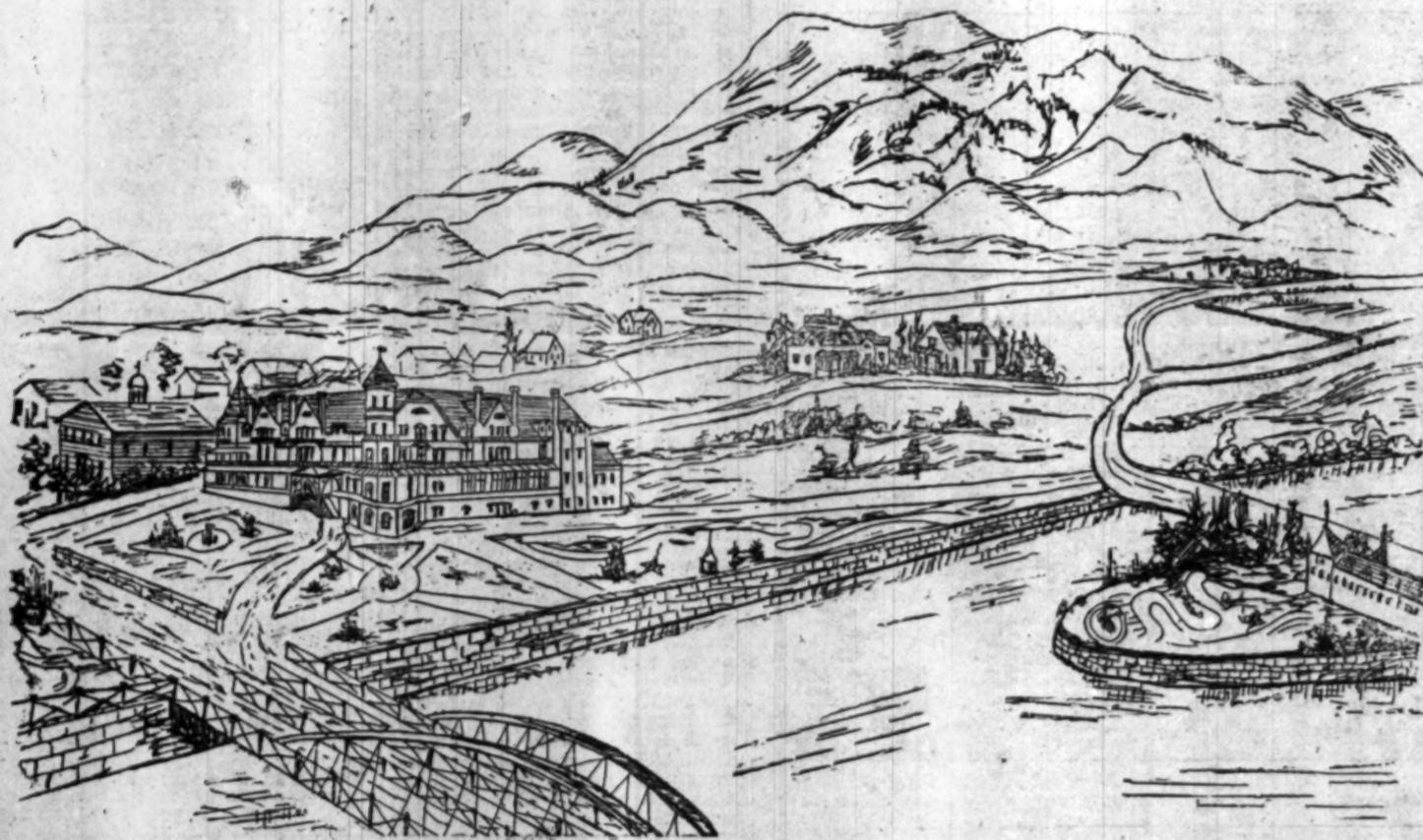
We are prepared to furnish the best meats at the lowest living rates.

Commercial Row, Cor. Sierra St.

Annual Meeting.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the First Water Ditch Co. will be held Jan'y 9, 1892, for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees and transacting such other business as may come before the meeting.

M. GULLING, Sec'y.
Reno, Nev., Dec. 23, 1891.



THOMPSON'S PROPOSED \$100,000 HOTEL, TO BE ERECTED IN SPRING OF 1892.

dustrious and frugal tiller, for he who understands how to utilize the soil to its fullest capacity can easily earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, and have an abundance for his children's stockings on Christmas eve. The hills and valleys provide the nutritious grasses that give the luxuries of life to the meek and lowly lamb, and gladden the epicureanism of all who are unacquainted with the health-giving qualities of beef from Nevada's ranges. It is mostly from Washoe that San Francisco, Portland, and even eastern cities are supplied with superior beef and mutton fed and fattened by pure natural grasses and the 50,000 tons of succulent alfalfa; for this may truly be said to be the cattle headquarters of the Pacific Coast. All the leading buyers visit Reno year after year, and each succeeding visit confirms their belief that this is the proper place from which to direct operations so essential to the complete success of their business. It will be so more than ever in the future. Our farmers have done well, considering the improvements they have made, but they have attempted to bite off more than they could chew.

In attempting to accomplish the cultivation of too many acres they have failed to make the land yield what it should. They should take care of less land and produce a greater variety and more valuable produce. They have the land and the water now to raise all the necessities of life required for all the people in the State, and no one thing would contribute so greatly to that stupendous future, the outlook for which was never so bright.

The promises of the past are soon to be realized. Our assessable roll will not be \$5,000,000 but \$16,000,000; the population will go from 7,000 to 20,000; the sheep will increase from 200,000 to 1,000,000, and cattle and horses will roam on every hill. The land under water will be properly cultivated, and hundreds of other acres irrigated from the Truckee. The fishing industry of the Truckee will add

ity. The rates of interest are high, and the security first class, but Washoe county bonds readily sell at par at six and even five per cent. per annum. To the capitalist who will use his money in a speculative view, or for development, no more inviting field exists. It has always been a matter of wonderment that so many government bond moss backs were content to ply the scissors, when the use of a pen would have returned them three-fold interest.

There is need of more manufacturing interests in Washoe, and the water power of the Truckee will yet earn vast sums of money for those who enjoy making money easily. Washoe is a little world of itself, in that it has good people, good schools, good churches, good roads, and all the things that go to make life something beyond a mere existence, including climate the equal of which is unknown in all this fair land. The sun shines 365 days in every year; the seasons are as regular as a clock, while never reaching extremes. The pure water and bracing air contribute to the health-giving qualities of which no one day will be recognized and honored as the great sanitarium of the country. In fact, from every standpoint Reno and Washoe county have every reason to rejoice at the good times of the present, and look forward contentedly and hopefully to the certainty of the future.

C. C. POWNING.

A Herald of the Infant Year.

Clip the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1892 will be signified by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of two Bitters, in which the new, derivation and action of this world famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Every body should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and it is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

THE REV. GEORGE H. THAYER, of Bourton, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to HILLIARD'S CONSUMPTION CURE." For sale by S. J. Hodgkinson.

the Temperate zone will grow on them to a high state of perfection.

The country is so strongly mineralized that the soil has an endless variety of plant food, and instead of having been leached out by ages of rainy seasons, it all lies waiting for the reaper. Sufficient farming has been done to show that the State to prove its capacity, and while a stigma has been put upon us for the scarcity of our population, we maintain that the reproach is rather upon those who have staid away than upon those who came. With such opportunities of soil, climate, water and fertility, it is ridiculous for men who are wearing themselves out in fruitless toil in other countries, should neglect them simply from lack of energy to understand and occupy them.

The other line of development open to our State involves the wedding of our waste land and water by systems of storage and reclamation on the different rivers. Large capital will be required and the resources of the State are inadequate to the task.

We propose a division of labor which shall enable all of our forces to draw, and do what neither one could do alone. Under this system we assign to the State the duty of surveying and mapping all of the available storage sites and arable lands; to local districts the task of storing water and to private capital its application to irrigation and manufacture.

It is considered a very proper charge for the State to undertake to survey every valley and bench, ascertaining the quality of the soil, and the system on which irrigation works should be built to reclaim each one; to lay out the lines of canals necessary to connect with the water supply, their size, length and cost; to measure the reservoir sites; to give the length, height and kind of dam required; the capacity of the same, and estimates of the cost of everything. Plans should be prepared, so that everything connected with the subject could be printed for the information of those who desire to use them, or of parties at a distance who show a willingness to assist.

Districts organized on the ground could afford to store the water now running to waste, and either offer it as bonus to enterprise, or make a small charge to cover interest and expenses. The Legislature of Nevada, at its last session, passed a law which is believed to fit its needs, and perhaps those of other portions of the arid regions, and is said by Major Hinton and other authorities, to be the most advanced

can be used to make homes and support American civilization in our corner of the country. With a fertile soil, a mild climate, and an altitude much below that of her neighbors, an immense wealth in unused land and water, the development of the arid belt means more for Nevada than for almost any other State. She will receive a greater benefit on a given amount of expenditure than any part of the west. She is at the bottom today, but it will not surprise those who know her best to see her go up several places on the list.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

Negotiations have been opened in regard to a commercial treaty between France and Greece.

Ex-United States Senator Herford died yesterday as his home in Monroe county, Virginia, of pneumonia.

The attack of influenza from which the King of Sweden is suffering is of a severe type. He passed a sleepless night.

It is officially announced to-day that there has been no change in the health of the Pope that need cause the slightest anxiety.

The delegation of Blackfoot Indians, which is visiting Washington, was given a reception by the President this afternoon.

In Pittsburgh this morning a cable car collided with a wagon, fatally injuring two persons and seriously injuring six others.

Martin Meyers, aged 35, one of the leading checker players of this country was found dead in Reading, Pa., last night from the results of excessive drinking.

There are few signs of life at Washington to-day. Most of the Senators and Representatives left Washington for their homes, and there is no probability of any committee work being done during the holidays.

GRAIN MARKET.
Special to the GAZETTE.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 24.—Wheat, buyer year, \$1 81 1/2; season, \$1 83 1/2.